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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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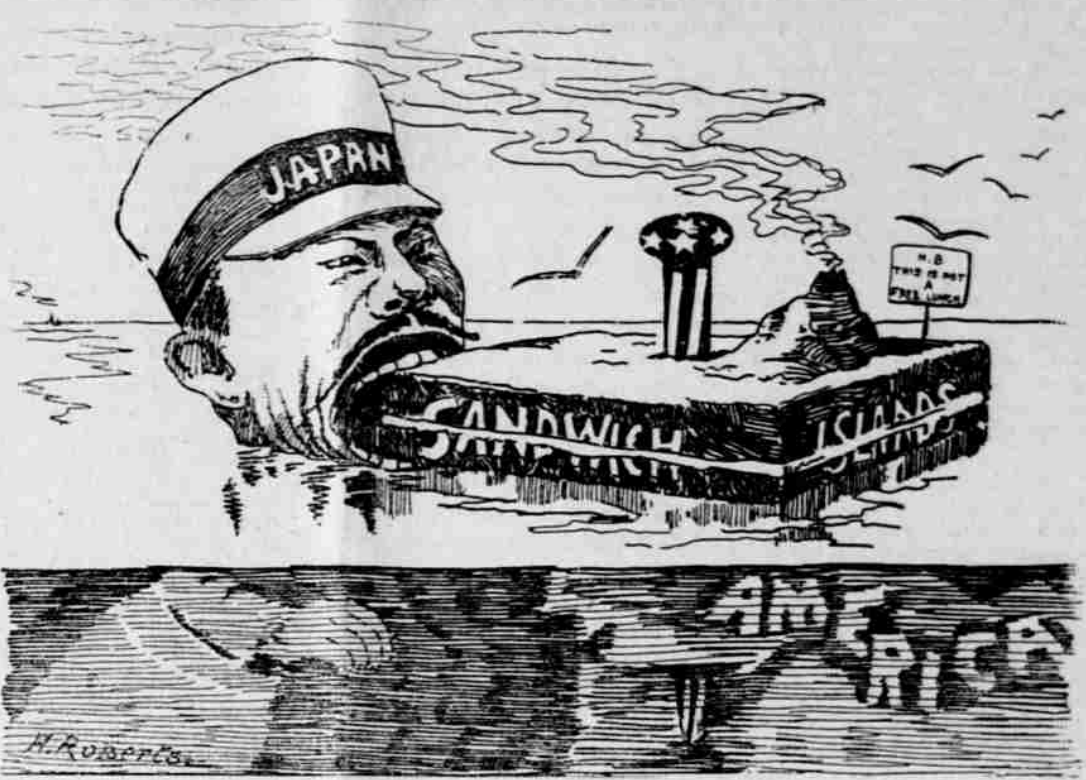
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## WEE, SMALL REPUBLICS

A Few Examples of Popular Government.

### THE RECORD OF A HISTORY.

Size Not Essential to Independence.  
The Smallest Republic—An Army of Three Soldiers—A Quaint Old Place.  
Hawaii Larger than Any of Them.

The permanence of republican institutions in Hawaii has been doubted by many prophets, who hinted that the new commonwealth would experience difficulty in maintaining its independence, says the New York Mail and Express. Did these predictors ever consider how many other republics, much smaller in size and in population, several of them, too, without the advantage of insular position, had stood the test of time and preserved their autonomy, in spite of the jealousies of their powerful neighbors? The following account of the little republics of the world will show that the promoters of the Hawaiian commonwealth had plenty of precedent to encourage their faith in the future:

There is Pitcairn Island; itself, like Hawaii, situated in the Pacific Ocean, immeasurably inferior to President Dole's district in area, population and every other important respect, which has long remained in the peculiar position of being independent and free from interference without ever having had its national existence formally recognized. Its first settlers, from whom the present inhabitants are exclusively descended, were the mutinous crew of an English man-of-war, Bounty, famous in story.

Lying in the southern seas in the region of the Australian continent, is the island of Franceville. One of the New Hebrides, it is not far from New Caledonia. In area eighty old miles, it is mainly occupied by a out 500 natives, the white inhabitants being less than half a hundred. France, which originally had control of this place, gave it, in 1879, a charter of independence, promising that no other power should be permitted to interfere with it. The people elect a president, who governs with the aid of an advisory council of eight members. The president, in addition to his administrative functions, exercises judicial powers, and there is no appeal from his decisions. Although no official is held by color of citizens, universal suffrage prevails, without distinction of sex or color. The chief trade of the island is with France, and is sufficiently good to afford a living for all, pauperism being unknown. Just now the president is an American, R. D. Polk.

The Smallest Republic.  
To Europe, however, we must look for the smallest of all self-governing peoples. Some dozen miles from the Scandinavian coast to the northeast, the long, narrow island of Tavolara rises from the sea. Five miles long and about half a mile wide, its soil is cultivated by the natives only to a limited extent, fishing being the staple industry. Tavolara's census shows a population of but fifty or sixty souls, a miniature republic, indeed. Nearly sixty years ago the then King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, gave the island to the Bartoloni family, who, in the person of King Paul I., ruled supreme as a royal house until 1882. This ruler died under peculiar circumstances, a sufferer from heart disease, he set down to write his will and was found dead in his armchair a few hours later. The will itself was a unique document, for King Paul, instead of devising legacies, had simply requested that the island kingdom be surrendered by the Bartoloni family to the people, who were to form a republic.

Respect was shown to the prayer of the dead monarch, and four years after his demise, March 27, 1888, the republic of Tavolara was born. Toward Latin fishermen got together and formed a Constitution. Under it a President was elected to hold office for six years and to serve without pay. The President was to share the cares of office with a council of six, who, like him, should receive no remuneration. One year later King Humbert of Italy officially acknowledged the independence of the little republic.

While Tavolara is the smallest republican community in the world (posting as a nation), it is actually larger in physical area than the republic of Goust, which, however, has twice the population of the former. Almost two hundred and fifty years have seen the autonomy of Goust undisturbed, while invasion, conquest and absorption of weaker countries by the stronger have been going on all over the world. Somewhat more than a mile in area, located on a mountain summit in the chain of the Lower Pyrenees, the little republic dates from 1648. The joint recognition by France and Spain of its independence renders it as much a nation as Switzerland. There is no President, but a council of twelve administrators, government by appointing from among its own members a chief deputy with special powers.

### Good Deal of a Pooh-Bah.

This deputy seems to be a good deal of a Pooh-Bah in his way, for he assesses the taxes and collects them, presides as a judicial functionary and acts in a variety of other capacities. Paramount to him, however, is the Spanish Bishop of Larus, a neighboring prelate, selected by the people as arbiter, who with the chief deputy and the remaining eleven members of the council, form the entire list of public functionaries. Probably they are enough in a population of 130! No one is buried within the area of the republic, and as the only way in or out is via the giddy mountain pass descending to Larus on the plains below, dead citizens are conveyed thence for burial by means of an artificial chute constructed on the face of the mountain. The ceremonies of marriage and christening are also performed at Larus. In dress and manner this interesting little community of democrats are much the same as they were 200 years ago, isolation from the rest of the world naturally conducing to this result. They maintain themselves by weaving a kind of cloth and by raising sheep. They speak a hybrid dialect of French and Spanish.

San Marino is a remarkably pretty independent commonwealth. Its territory at the eastern foothills of the Apennines, covers an area of thirty-three square miles. This Italian republic has been such since 1631, but has existed as a separate community since 885. San Marino is, in one respect, like no other place on earth; you cannot print anything there, nor publish anything printed elsewhere. There is a severe law against doing either. No business may be transacted in San Marino city, markets of all kinds being banished to San Marino di Borgo, which is a few miles distant. San Marino city has a population of about 2000, who, in their customs and costume, have not abandoned or altered a single detail of those of the sixteenth century.

### A Quaint Old Place.

Reaching the place from Pissar-Urbin by road, travelers are astonished at the medieval air of everything. Lofty, somber houses of a forgotten architecture, frowning over narrow, hilly streets, gay Italian dresses of the exact fashion of 1595, the absence of commerce and the quaint customs and manners of another age, produce an effect almost indescribable in its charm. The great council of sixty, whose members hold office for life, are eligible for reelection to the council of twelve, who are a final court of arbitration. The head of the state is composed of a capricious captain chosen by the democracy and another captain-regent from among the nobles. For there is an aristocracy in this republic, and thus both classes obtain full representation in the government. The council of twelve maintain a regular cabinet, with a home and foreign secretary and a chancellor of the treasury. A military establishment of 1000 men constitutes the national defense, and acts as a police force beside. The

whole population of the republic is probably about 6000 souls. Italy recognizes the complete independence of San Marino.

To reach the small republic of Andorra, independent since 819, in the east of the Pyrenees, you must either come in by water from France or by a risky mountain trail from Spanish territory. The Beiera river enters it from French soil in the department of Aude, the pass from Spain in the district of Caladorea. The area of Andorra is about 180 square miles, but its population little greater than that of San Marino. About one-third of the people occupy the chief city, named after the republic at large. Unlike San Marino, this capital town is losing its former picturesqueness year by year, for the people are active and in touch with the outer world. Government is by the over-ridden council of twenty-four, elected by popular vote. The twenty-four chosen from their own number a syndic, who acts as chief magistrate during his lifetime. Notwithstanding the autonomy of the Andorran government, a protectorate is claimed by France, the latter appointing one member of the supreme bench; besides which the court of final resort for Andorran lawsuits is that of the cassation in Paris. But there is no further interference. The people of Andorra are a splendid race, who find in the mountain regions and on the fertile plains of their country profitable work, mining iron and lead and raising fruit. More than a thousand men serve in the army of the republic of Andorra.

### An Army of Three Soldiers.

Wedged between Vermeers, in Belgium, and Aix-la-Chapelle is another little republic—that of Maastricht, with an area of four square miles. Three thousand people here enjoy the privileges of nationhood, and a similar custom have done so for more than 300 years. Maastricht is the capital town, and it monopolizes about one-half the population. The national council of five held office for three years, and there is also a president who cannot be re-elected more than once. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the internal economy of this brave little republic, which is guaranteed the protection of the German empire, is its army. This is composed of just three soldiers, who, as there never can be any war, vary the monotony of their leisurely existence by doing duty as policemen. Clearly Maastricht must be a virtuous as well as a peaceable democracy.

With all these examples of the prosperity and permanence of miniature republics before us, it would seem hardly needful if Hawaii, with her extensive territory, important geographical position and insular advantages, a quiet climate and important commerce, and her practical guarantee of protection from the United States, should fail to wax strong and prosper in the family of self-ruling nations.

### UNITARIAN MEETING.

Steady Advance Reported in the Work of the Church.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—More than a thousand leaders of the Unitarian church, including scores of prominent divines, were gathered at Mezzotti's Music Hall today when the national conference of the Unitarian Christian churches formally opened. Norman B. Eaton of New York was president, and Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright delivered the address of welcome.

After routine business, Rev. George Baile, chairman of the council of national conference and secretary of the Unitarian Association, read an address.

The work of the National Alliance of the Unitarians and other liberal Christian women was discussed by the secretary, Mrs. Pifford of Boston.

Rev. Dr. Brooke H. Ford of London, representing the British and foreign Unitarian Associations, reported that religious thought abroad was advancing more than ever on Unitarian lines.

### Wanted to Know.

Bobbie—Say, if you are going to propose to sister, I wish you would let me know the night.

Fin Leback—What do you want to know for?

Bobbie—Well, she's had four this year already, and I haven't missed one yet—Life.

## NEED FOR REFORM.

Wanted: A Sanitary Kindergarten.

ASIATICS STILL CARELESS.

A Trip Through Chinatown—Carelessness Regarding Refuse—Cholera Did Not Touch Them. Opium Smokers Who Dream.

"If there was to be another flood and another Noah there would be just as many people ketched in the rain."

This aphorism recurs to anyone who takes a turn through the Chinese quarter and watches the methods in vogue there for getting rid of the refuse from the kitchen. In the reference to the flood there is a silent allusion to the recent cholera trouble.

The stupendous job of cleaning up of the city, and the inconveniences to which the Chinese were put in having their houses and yards put in order should have been a lesson to those who were not touched by the scourge.

But it wasn't.

The Chinese are as careless today as ever and the ignorance or indifference to sanitary laws is as apparent as it was before the Belgic came with her cargo of infected freight and passengers. Dishwater, refuse and slops are as recklessly thrown out on the surface and left to rot and stink as ever, and nuisances are accumulating with all the pristine vigor of ante-quarantine days. It is no secret, this violation of laws laid down by the Board of Health, not here. The men and women would be hurt if an intimation was made to this effect; it is the way they have been brought up, and all the laws in Christendom would not change them, unless, perhaps, a policeman should be present at all times to see that the wishes of the Government are carried out.

If one wants to take a trip through Chinatown to learn what is being undone in the sanitary line it should be made in the bright glare of the sun. He will have every opportunity to see the accumulation of dirt; he will realize, too, that there are not enough employees in the Board of Health to properly enforce the sanitary laws of the city.

But everyone who visits Chinatown is not interested in health matters; like people who go miles to witness a prize fight, they visit it for the peculiar fascination law-breaking has for certain classes of society. The Chinese quarter of Honolulu does not present the same attraction to the sightseer as Chinatown of San Francisco, Portland, or even some of the smaller cities on the Pacific coast, and the reasons are plain. Our laws here against such enjoyments as the Chinese have are so rigidly enforced that the men are afraid to indulge their desires. For instance if you wish to go to an opium joint in Honolulu you must first find a Kanaka policeman who has influence enough with the Chinese dope fiends to get permission to introduce his friends and then, when the interview is accorded all sorts of questions are asked and the request deliberated upon by a half dozen saw-toothed individuals before the answer yes or no is received. Frequently the credentials offered are not satisfactory and the tourist leaves with a wish in his heart to have the place raided by the first policeman he meets. On the other hand, if he is fortunate in getting inside the gates, he will see all that his heart desires in the way of filth and incipient crime.

Along in the dark corners in the neighborhood of Smith's bridge opium smoking is indulged in more than anywhere else because there is less danger of surprise by the police. The houses seem to be built with a special view to carrying on the business. A visit to a place in this locality last night resulted in finding four Chinamen lying on bunks sucking away at pipes; two more were dreaming away the hours in ignorance of the effect the drug may have upon their system.



## CANAIGRE INDUSTRY.

An Hawaiian Consul Gives Information.

SOIL OF HAWAII WELL ADAPTED.

Commissioner Marsden Furnishes Points—Canagire will grow only during certain months—A chance for small farmers of these islands.

MR. EDITOR:—The following letter from Mr. H. P. Wood, our Consul at San Diego, will prove interesting to those persons who are experimenting with canagire.

Fears have been entertained that the production of canagire in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, would attain such dimensions that the market for the article would soon be overstocked. While large quantities of the root have been gathered and shipped from those regions it has been shown that the yield without irrigation is so small that it will not pay to cultivate the roots and depend on the rainfall, which in those sections seldom amounts to more than five inches per annum. In time, no doubt, irrigation will be practiced and large quantities of the roots grown, but in these islands large crops can be grown without irrigation, and our geographical position is such that we shall always have an advantage over the interior States of America.

Most of the roots planted in this country last year were planted from four to five months too late and did not amount to much. All that was planted before the middle of November gave a good crop of fine large roots, rich in tannic acid. Roots that were planted too late will, if not disturbed, grow again this year and yield a good crop. The plant is peculiar, in this country; it will not grow, no matter how much you irrigate it, before October. It will then commence and grow until May and June, and will then die down and remain dormant until the next October, to again go through the same course.

There seems every prospect of canagire becoming an important industry on these islands, particularly for small farmers, and the probable yield of canagire roots will be from fifteen to twenty tons to the acre, provided the land is well plowed and the crop well cultivated. Three tons of the roots will make one ton of the dried chips worth in Europe from £8 to £11 per ton of 2240 lbs. An outfit consisting of a good cutting machine and a horse-power can be laid down in this country for \$200. The cut roots will dry in seven or eight hours of sunshine, and when bagged it is ready for market.

It is to be hoped that all those who have any of the roots growing will continue the cultivation, and do whatever they can to make the industry a success.

J. MARSDEN,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 10, 1890.  
Hon. JOSEPH MARSDEN, Commissioner of Agriculture, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

Dear Sir:—Having been appointed a delegate to the Fourth National Irrigation Congress by the Governor of this State, the opening of the session at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the 16th of September, found me present. After spending two days in attendance upon the Congress, I took the train leaving Albuquerque 3 a.m. the 18th for Deming, arriving there at 12 noon the same day. My object in taking this trip was to make a personal inspection of the growth and manufacture of canagire, in order to report to you, and through you to others interested in canagire in Hawaii.

The pioneer, or at least one of the pioneers, in the canagire industry is R. J. Kerr formerly of Deming, N. M., whose early efforts in collecting and drying the root for export met with financial success and led to the formation of the Tanning Extract Company whose works, the only ones of the kind in the United States, are located at that point. This plant has been in operation since 1892, consuming in that period all the wild root within an economical carting distance of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe R. R. tracks for 200 miles east and west from Deming.

Up to the present this company has not planted an acre, but has depended entirely upon the supply of wild root, hoping to induce various parties owning land in the valley of the Rio Grande and elsewhere to plant. They are now, however, negotiating for the purchase of some 3000 acres, which if obtained, will be planted during October and November of this year. But as this planting will not be matured until next June, if the factory is to continue operations it must depend for another year upon the wild product, making the output for the next twelve to eighteen months very problematical, which is most unfortunate inasmuch as the demand for and price of the root are largely dependent upon

the certainty of supply. Roots planted in October mature or seed in June following, but Mr. Allaire, manager of the Deming factory, tells me that during seeding time the percentage of tannic acid is low, increasing during the dormant state until at least the December following if not for a longer period. The management of the Deming factory says it can well afford to pay \$5 per ton for the green root delivered at their works, and is willing to make contracts at that rate inasmuch as from fifteen to twenty tons per acre may be raised by irrigation, the opening for small farmers in that vicinity would seem to be excellent. Upon interviewing some of the leading citizens of Deming I found that owing to the scarcity of rain, less than two inches fell last year, stock raising had practically been abandoned, mining was also in a precarious condition and the town's support came almost entirely from the railroads, to which it gave nothing in return. Yet an inexhaustible supply of the purest water is found at a depth of from 30 to 50 feet, as is evidenced by a hundred windmills in successful operation. The wind blows continuously and as the experience of Western Kansas and elsewhere has proven that windmill irrigation can be profitably carried on, even where the water has to be pumped from a depth of 100 feet, it seems strange that some systematic attempt has not been made to open up small canagire farms. Nineteen acres devoted to canagire and one acre to raising the necessary vegetables and household supplies, would not only provide a living, but enable the husbandman to put something by for a rainy day. The market is established, the factory offers a remunerative price for the root, success is assured. The capacity of the mill is twenty tons per day, which will make something over seven tons of the dried product or about three and one-quarter tons extract, worth today in the New York market five cents per pound in carload lots, or five and one-half cents per pound in smaller quantities. The company's expenses account shows that a ton of canagire extract can be landed in New York for \$45, netting a profit of \$55 and upwards per ton. The roots are shredded by just such a machine as is used in grinding apples for the cider mill, carried out in wheelbarrows and spread on sheets about 15 feet square. From eight to twelve hours of New Mexico sunshine is sufficient for drying. The roots are spread on tarpaulins for convenience in handling in case of an approaching shower or sand storm, the latter being a very common occurrence in that country during certain seasons of the year. The only object in making a condensed extract from the roots is to save in transportation charges. The sliced and dried roots, although being equally desirable for tanners' use, are quite bulky, while the extract with a much greater content of tannic acid occupies but comparatively little space.

A point that should be borne in mind is that the demand for canagire is not dependent upon a shortage to the supply of oak or hemlock bark. While there are a great variety of annins, a few containing a greater percentage of tannic acid, canagire is such a superior article for coloring and filling, as well as tanning, that when once tried it is always preferred. One product it will tend to displace is gamboge, which, though only containing 36 per cent. of tannin, finds a ready market at 5 cents to 5 1/2 cents per pound, some 18,000 tons being imported by the United States alone annually.

The special value of canagire is shown in the preparation of leather for enamelling. Hides tanned by oak or hemlock bark have a slight "bawling" taken off the surface, while a hide tanned by canagire is smooth and glossy, being considered valueless. The skin is then divided equally, the upper portion made into enamel leather and the lower portion being sold by the pound. A canagire tanned skin has the first shaving removed a trifle deeper, which, owing to its tensile strength, finds a ready sale at 5 cents per pound—clear gain—instead of dividing the remainder equally, the portion for enamelling is but 1/4 of the skin, leaving 3/4, or an increased weight to be sold by the pound. Then again, it takes one less coating of shellac to enamel canagire-tanned leather.

Regarding competition, Honolulu has an immense advantage in position, enabling the canagire farmers to place their crop in the markets of Europe for less than the people of Arizona and New Mexico can reach the seaboard.

Until such time as local tanneries and extract factories are in operation the farmer can, at slight expense, shred and dry his root, baling and shipping same in that form.

Canagire is a poor man's crop, easily raised, and bringing quick and sure returns.

The statistics of Utah show that a large percentage of her people are home owners, and what is more to the point, self-supporting. Home owners, independent of mortgages and debt. Poverty is unknown and financial disasters unheard of. You do not see a Mormon farmer coming to town to purchase his eggs, milk, butter and vegetables. No man is allowed more land than he can take care of. A certain portion of his acreage is devoted to raising necessary food supplies, the balance of the land being planted with marketable products that enable him to purchase groceries, clothing, etc., generally affording an excess that, in time, develops into a competency. In such a community hard times are unknown, the true meaning of home is defined the spirit of happiness and content presides over every hearthstone. The history of Utah can be repeated in Hawaii and the cultivation of canagire is a means to that end. A market has been created for the product dried or in extract form, success has attended its cultivation elsewhere in every instance, and certainly it would seem that no greater inducement could be offered to the farmer of small means in your midst.

Dunn & Co.'s Commercial Agency in their last report state that "River-side county, Cal., Arizona and New Mexico are showing great interest in canagire. The profitable production of the plant on a commercial basis seems to be assured, it looks as if the roots were destined to be a source of the world's supply of tanning, and to

become a crop of importance to farmers generally. I think that you will find it advantageous to take steps towards developing a higher order of plants, select large roots, and those showing an extra percentage of tanning to use as parent roots. Of course, it may take years to accomplish anything, but I know that you will agree with me in saying that good results will certainly follow.

Hoping that this rather rambling report may be accepted in the spirit with which it has been written, I remain, very sincerely yours,  
H. P. Wood.

## HAWAIIAN REPUBLICANS.

Interesting Meeting—Resolutions on Death of J. Kawaiinui.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Republican Club was held in the headquarters of the American League Tuesday. Twelve members were present. Routine business was carried on and the old officers instructed to remain in office until March when the annual election of officers will take place.

The suggestion of the name of J. U. Kawaiinui, a prominent member of the club and editor of the Kuokoa, was enough to call forth many remarks of appreciation for the work of the deceased newspaper man.

President Naone spoke of the love Mr. Kawaiinui bore for his enemies as well as his friends. He referred to the case of Bush and Nawahi while they were in prison. Mr. Kawaiinui worked secretly in their favor without their knowing anything about the matter. President Naone also spoke of how he tried his best to push his own people ahead without looking for remuneration of any kind.

Samuel Hookano dwelt upon Mr. Kawaiinui's career as a newspaper man and how he stood firm for the Government.

Frank Archer said that the Government officials had not, perhaps, recognized as fully as they should have done, the work which Mr. Kawaiinui did for the Government. He worked steadily in its cause and succeeded in doing a great work among the native Hawaiians.

A committee consisting of Charles Wilcox, J. N. K. Keola and J. Kea, was appointed to draft a resolution of condolence to the family of the late J. U. Kawaiinui.

## D Company Election.

There was an exciting time at the drill shed last night when Company D met to choose a first and second lieutenant. Jas. L. Torbert was elected first lieutenant unanimously, no other candidates being in the field. Mr. Torbert is one of the most popular men in the company and from experience in the past the men know that he can be trusted at all times. The choice for second was not so easily made as that for first lieutenant as Messrs. C. Crane, G. V. Gear and W. E. Rowell were in the field. The first ballot resulted in 13 votes for Crane, 12 for Rowell and 5 for Gear. Gear withdrew in favor of Rowell. On the second ballot Rowell came off with 16 and Crane with 15. Rowell was declared elected second lieutenant. Company D was then drilled under First Lieutenant Torbert, the boys entering into the work with renewed interest.

## The Land Commission.

There are a great many applications for land under the new law that were filed while the bill was in the Legislature. It is the intention of the Land Commissioner to dispose of these applications as rapidly as possible. The only cause for delay is in having the parcels promptly surveyed. Persons who are familiar with the character of the land on Hawaii and the density of the brush will realize the difficulties encountered in running a line through the underbrush, that is so thick that a rifle ball cannot be shot through it. Applicants must not feel that their cases are overlooked or neglected if they do not hear from them immediately.

## THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

When promptly and properly treated a recovery is almost certain. This was fully demonstrated during the prevalence of Cholera in New York in 1866. Go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear, remain as quiet as possible, and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in double doses until the pain ceases, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take this remedy in this way until he arrives. The remedy should be kept at hand ready for instant use. It should be taken within five minutes after the first symptoms appear. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most successful medicine that has yet been produced, not only for the milder forms of bowel complaint, but for the most violent forms of Asiatic Cholera. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co.

## SATURDAY'S PROGRAM.

Beretania Lawn Tennis Club's First Entertainment.

The entertainment by the Beretania Lawn Tennis Club next Saturday evening, November 2d, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall promises to be a fine affair. The platform will be prettily decorated and the program is a choice one. The admission will be fifty cents. Tickets are now on sale and can also be obtained at the door. Following is the program:

1. Intermezzo—"Sunset"..... Matt Piano, Miss Atkinson; Violin, B. L. Marx; Flute, E. Kopke; Cello, Wray Taylor; Bass, C. Hedeman.
2. Romance from "Fille du Regiment"..... Douziotti Miss McGrew.
3. Chorus—"Ke Noe Mai la-wai Kini" Y. H. Institute.
4. Piano Solo—"Pas des Amphores"..... Miss Molly Atkinson.
5. Song—"It Must Be So"..... Abt Mrs. W. A. Kinney.
6. Trio—"Air d'Eglise de Stradella"..... Vely Piano, M. S. J. T. Lewis; Violin, Jos. Rosen; Organ, Wray Taylor.
7. Song—"When Thou Art Near"..... Strelski Miss Kulumunu Ward.
8. Violon Solo—"Eleale"..... Ernst Miss M. Grew.
9. Song—"It Must Be So"..... W. Coenen H. F. Wichman.
10. Quartet—"Mushatta Beach"..... Sousa Mandolins, W. H. Coney and Arthur A'ong; Guitars, T. K. Henderson and L. de L. Ward.
11. Violin Solo—"Spring Song"..... Mendelssohn J. Hollander.
12. Chorus—"Hui Au i ka Wai Koukoni" Y. H. Institute.

## A Noble Band.

The visiting missionaries on board the China had a very pleasant time during the vessel's stay in this port. They resumed their voyage Wednesday morning for the Orient. Miss Carpenter goes to Nemuro, Japan; Miss Fife, to Odawara, Japan; Professor Topping and wife to Tokio, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Harrington, to Yokohama; Rev. R. E. Chambers and wife, to Swatow, China; Rev. J. C. McCullom and wife, to Meiji, Japan; Rev. Dr. Graves and wife, to Canton, China.

## AT A PENNY APICE—\$20,000.

If you had as many pennies as there are natural holes through your skin, how many pennies should you have? You would have enough to make \$20,000. Now figure by the holes for yourself. If you couldn't afford to sell them for a penny each, you'd be in hard times. They are worth more money. These holes, or sweat glands, pour out quarts of sweat every day—water, mixed with salt and poisonous humors. Stop these holes, partly or entirely, and the sweat work is at once thrown on the lungs and kidneys. Then you fall ill with some disease or other. With what disease depends on the nature and location of your sweat spots.

A lady, whose name we are permitted to mention, will not soon forget the spring of 1890. It was then that for the first time in her life she was afraid to be left alone; not from fear of ghosts but from sheer nervous excitement. She was obliged to have elastic put into her slippers to let them out—her feet were swollen so and her hands were the same condition. In the morning her face would puff up and large lumps form under her eyes and on her cheeks. Then a rash made its appearance all over her body, vanishing again almost immediately, as a rash comes and goes on the face.

The suddenness of this skin complaint to the sting of a wasp or hornet. An intense itching accompanied it, so she could not lie down or be quiet in any position on account of it. She was in misery night and day, and scarcely knew what to do with herself. Her legs got so painful and felt so tired she was put to it to get about. For eighteen months (it must have seemed like as many years) she was tormented in this way.

Meanwhile she consulted two doctors, and attended successively at the Neacoste Infirmary and at the Dispensary. But nothing more than temporary ease came of the treatment they gave her. The doctors recommended a change of air, and in August, 1891, she went to North Sunderland. She found relief at that place, but not from the air.

Now we must get back to the spring of 1890, and inquire what, if anything, preceded this strange outbreak. At that time, the lady says, her first teeth began to fall out, and she was constantly tired, and had headaches and attacks of giddiness. Her appetite failed; she could eat but little, and after eating had a feeling of weight and fullness at the chest and sides. Her whole system was depressed, and the life in her appeared to sink, as the water does in a cistern where there exists a hidden leak somewhere. Then came what has already been described.

At North Sunderland, whither she went for a change of air, she met a gentleman named Cathart, who expressed a most intelligent opinion of her case and advised the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Convinced by his reasoning she procured a supply of this well-known remedy and began taking it.

Her letter concludes in these words: "After I had used the Syrup only a few days I felt a decided improvement in all respects. My appetite revived, my food digested better, and soon the red and lumps entirely disappeared to return no more. I have since enjoyed the best of health. You are at liberty to make any statement public if you think it may be useful to others. (Signed) Mrs. Sarah Charlton, 27, John Street, Arthur's Hill, Newcastle, February 7th, 1893."

We congratulate this lady on her recovery and thank her for allowing us to publish the above details of her experience. The doctors called her ailment nettle rash, but it was more than that. Her blood was loaded with poisonous acids generated by indigestion and dyspepsia—the same as the poisons of gout and of acute inflammatory rheumatism. The irritated nerves of the skin produced the rash, as the clogged pores were unable to excrete the poison. The purifying power of Seigel's Syrup expelled this poison through the kidneys and bowels, and by stimulating insensible perspiration over the whole surface of the skin.

Of this disease an English physician says: "When it becomes chronic all treatment fails." Yes, all treatment except the one which cured Mrs. Charlton.

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**  
Original and Only Genuine.  
CROUPS,  
COLDs,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
38 Great Russell street, London, W. C.



## POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once. IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA, LIKE POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled REMEDY. It has been used throughout the whole civilized world since the time of the ancients.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. A SIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THE TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

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FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

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Agents for Honolulu,  
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, L.D.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT Blood-Purifier, NERVE TONIC, AND—

STRENGTH-BUILDER.



It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer's Sarsaparilla" is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,  
Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

## SEQUAH

Endorsed by the English Press.

"ROCKDALE OBSERVER" [May 3, 1890], remarks: "Some remarkable cures have certainly been effected by Sequah's medicines."

"WATERFORD NEWS" [Apr. 6th, 1890], speaking of Sequah's remedies, says: "The cures remain, and men are walking about to-day, who for the past ten years read novels in their beds during the intervals snatched from dry toast, potious and pills."

"LID-DEBBYHIRE STAR" [May 2, 1890], "The cures made by Sequah's Remedies, have excited a great deal of talk, because the patients art well known as having suffered a number of years. Some of them have been afflicted for 20 years."

"ROCKDALE STAR" [May 3rd, 1890]. "It cannot be denied that persons well known in Rockdale, known to have suffered from the poor man's curse, rheumatism, have secured permanent relief by the use of Sequah's Remedies."

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AGENTS.  
"SEQUAH" LTD., LONDON.

## Baby's Happiness

depends on good health. If it gets proper food, it is a jolly, laughing, good tempered baby. If the food lacks any of the essential elements of an infant food, baby is going to have a hard time of it.

## Bartlett's Food

from wholesome grain has been carefully prepared, and gives universal satisfaction. Its a perfect infant food, containing vitalizing and brain producing elements.

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## MILL ENGINE FOR SALE.

## Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder, 13 inches; Length of Stroke, 40 inches; Crank Shaft on left of Cylinder; Hand Reversing Gear; Diameter of Fly Wheel, 14 feet; size of Engine Bed, 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars apply to

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited.



AT GAZETTE OFFICE.



## DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Thomas Anderson, a Coachman. Successful at Last.

A Man, a Gun—A Too, a String—His Fourth Attempt at Self-Murder Results Satisfactorily.

"You long-legged I'll give you a job before the sun goes down that you won't like."

This was one of the many pleasant-tries gotten up by Tom Anderson, coachman for Mrs. Cornwall, to Detective Hammer yesterday morning.

But Hammer didn't get the job, which was, according to Detective Hammer's story, the cleaning up of the debris around Mr. Anderson's remains after he had shot himself.

It seems that Anderson was making threats against his life all of Monday afternoon, so much so, indeed, that the residents of the neighborhood of Judd and Liliha streets considered it necessary late in the afternoon to communicate with the police department and have him locked up for safe keeping.

Detective Hammer was detailed for the purpose and drove up in his brake to the Cornwall residence. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When Anderson saw Hammer driving in the yard he stepped out from a clump of trees near his cottage and inquired his business. When told that the Marshal wanted to see him about something Anderson declined to go until the officer had explained that there was no trouble, and until he had performed the pastoral duties around the house. Hammer then had to promise that he would bring him back in a hack as soon as the Marshal had finished his interview with him. As they were ready to leave Anderson excused himself to get a small package of medicine which he brought out of his room and wanted to swallow, but which the detective persuaded him not to do until his return from the station house. In this he acquiesced and the officer drove off with his charge. On arrival at the station Anderson saw he was in a trap and remonstrated with the officers present. He was searched and afterwards sent below and an officer placed on guard over him to see that he did not make away with himself.

When Detective Hammer was at the man's cottage Monday Anderson asked him to drink some wine from a demijohn and when the officer declined the man mumbled something and poured out a drink and swallowed it. He was partly under the influence of liquor when he reached the station. It was after his release yesterday morning the remark quoted at the head of this article was made. So far as the police department was concerned their engagement with Anderson was ended when he was discharged in the morning, but about half past four a telephone message was received to the effect that Anderson had shot himself.

Mounted Patrolman Dunbar was dispatched to the Cornwall residence where a sight met the young man's gaze such as he never wants duplicated. Sitting on a chair on the front veranda of his cottage was Anderson with a double shotgun between his knees and a string fastened to the trigger of the gun and his right foot through a loop. What was left of his head hung backward and his face was turned toward the ceiling. He had placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger with his toe by means of the string attachment. The gun was loaded with buckshot and Anderson's fourth attempt at suicide was a success.

An ADVERTISER reporter visited the place a couple of hours later and found the body in the same position. The entire top and back of the man's head was blown off and parts of his brains and pieces of his skull were scattered over the front of the house and ceiling of the veranda. A half-dozen spots on the ceiling which, in the flickering light, resembled wasp nests, proved to be patches of his skull and hair which had stuck there when the gun was discharged. On a little shelf at the corner of the house where the water cooler is kept, a double handful of brain matter had lodged. His work was complete. Anderson had done it well. As the head was blown backward there was comparatively little blood on the front part of his clothing; a little stream had trickled from his chin down the shirt front, but that was all; what there was on the veranda was due to the fact that before committing the act Anderson had evidently changed his clothing. He was clad in a new white shirt, dark trousers and new black stockings. A search of his apartments disclosed a few medicine bottles and a glass partly filled with sw et wine. There were no letters or memoranda of any kind; perhaps he did not think it necessary, as he had told nearly everyone he knew that he would kill himself at 4 o'clock, and he kept his word. In the bureau drawers his washing, which had evidently just been brought in from the laundry, had been put away without being untied. There was no evidence of preparation, no indication that he had gone about it other than he would have attended to any of his daily work.

From a Japanese yard man it was learned that after Anderson came from the station yesterday he indulged in frequent doses of wine, but was not drunk. He had visited him several times during the day in relation to a little matter of \$18 wages due which Anderson was to pay him. Instead of doing it he told him to go milk the cows and come back at 4 o'clock; if he was there he would let him have \$5, but if he should happen to kill himself before that time the Japanese should have his watch and all his belongings. From all that can be learned he had fully made up his mind to do the job before dark. He had it in his mind to do it when he left Detective Hammer.

Thomas Anderson, the suicide, came here in the ship Quintah (known as the small ship) 30, 1911. He was one of the crew of that vessel and de-

serted her here and secured employment in the Pantheon Livery Stables. Six years ago he gave up there because the work did not agree with him and was given a place with Mrs. Cornwall. He was well liked by the family, and even when he caused consternation in the house by attempting suicide three different times he was retained in the service. He was always of a despondent mood and occasionally drank a little too much wine. Judge Dayton's son visited him regularly three times a week. On Monday they met down town and came home together and before separating David Dayton told Anderson that he was going away yesterday morning. He began to get low spirited then and it is presumed his mind was affected. A few minutes before 4 yesterday afternoon Patrolman Bortfeld and passed the Cornwall residence and Anderson with the shotgun in his hand bailed him. In response to the question as to what he intended doing with the gun Anderson replied that he was "going to shoot some birds;" the officer then rode off. Ten minutes later the Japanese heard the report of the gun and running to the spot found Anderson dead.

An inquest was held last evening and the body turned over to Undertaker Williams for burial.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM, 1915.

CHUN LAI VS. MANG YOUNG, GIN TAT, KALUNA, WONG CHEONG, KEANAHUNA, MIKELA, PUE, KUPIHEA, LULIA, VIKOLI and MANUEL FRANKS.

Before JUDG, C.J., BIKERTON and FREAR, J.J.

Decision of the commissioner on a question of water rights reversed on the evidence.

A more continuance is not a hearing for the purpose of taxation of costs under Chap. XXVI, Sec. 5, Laws of 1888.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

This is a controversy respecting the location of the dams of the Palikea and Laimi auwais and the relative amounts of water which these auwais are entitled to take from the Nuuanu stream. These auwais tap the stream on opposite sides, and until recently the Laimi dam was a short distance below the Palikea dam, but not long before this controversy arose, the Laimi auwai was extended up along the bank of the stream so as to take water from the Palikea dam.

The plaintiff (whose land is watered by means of the Laimi auwai) contends that each auwai is entitled to one-half of the water in the stream, that the point of division is the Palikea dam, and that it is immaterial whether the water to which the Laimi auwai is entitled is brought down part way in the natural bed of the stream and then turned into the auwai, as formerly, or brought down all the way in an artificial ditch. The defendants (whose lands are watered by the Palikea auwai and who filled up the extension of the Laimi auwai as soon as it was made) contend that their auwai is entitled to take all the water that its loose stone dam will turn into it and that the Laimi auwai is entitled only to the overflow and seepage from the Palikea dam.

The commissioner awarded one-third of the stream to the Laimi, and two-thirds to the Palikea auwai. This finding is not supported by the evidence.

The evidence shows that the Palikea dam was always made entirely across the stream and that there never was an open run as found by the commissioner; also that while formerly there was generally a flow over as well as seepage through the Palikea dam sufficient to fill the Laimi auwai, yet that then at times, because of drought, and more recently much of the time, because of the action of the Government in taking water at a higher point, there has been only seepage through and no flow over the Palikea dam, and that notwithstanding the diminished quantity of water, the amount flowing in the Palikea auwai does not appear to have ever been diminished for the benefit of the Laimi auwai. The evidence also seems to show that it has been customary all along the Nuuanu stream for each auwai to take its accustomed amount of water even if at times requiring all the water in the stream, without reference to lower auwais, each auwai depending chiefly upon springs between its dam and the dam next above. The decision of the commissioner was based in part upon the comparative areas of the lands irrigated by the auwais, but the evidence on this point, though not very definite, would seem to indicate that the Palikea auwai irrigates four or five times as much land as the Laimi auwai.

It seems to us that the Palikea auwai is entitled to the amount of water which has usually been turned into it by its loose stone dam and that the Laimi auwai is entitled only to the overflow and seepage.

The commissioner taxed costs for a continuance as for a hearing. The mere sitting and adjournment to another day is not a "days hearing" within the meaning of the statute. (Laws of 1888, Chap. XXVI, Sec. 5).

The decision of the commissioner is reversed, and the complaint dismissed, costs to be paid by plaintiff.

W. C. Achi and J. M. Davidson for plaintiff; J. A. Magoon, S. K. Kane and J. K. Kaula for defendants.

Honolulu, October 23, 1915.

The wife of Mr. Leonard Wells, of East Brimfield, Mass., had been suffering from neuralgia for two days, not being able to sleep or hardly keep still, when Mr. Holden, the merchant there, sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and asked that she give it a thorough trial. On meeting Mr. Wells the next day he was told that she was all right, the pain had left her within two hours, and that the bottle of Pain Balm was worth \$5.00 if it could not be had for less. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BE-SON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

## THE S. S. CHINA DEPARTS.

Curious Sight on Deck—Actors and Acrobats.

The Chinese passengers from San Francisco on the P. M. S. S. China were kept aboard that vessel while in port, according to regulations. While here the Chinamen whiled away their time in various ways.

In the stern of the vessel and open to the public eye was observed yesterday a Chinese mat, upon which was lying an elderly Chinaman "hitting the pipe" at a great rate. His whole opium smoking outfit was at his side. He got up and went away for a short time. Upon his return he found another passenger in his place doing the same as he had been doing a moment before. Had he possessed even the slightest amount of vitality he might have ousted the intruder, but he was just going off into a state of extreme happiness, so he laid himself down on the deck with his feet in the scupper and went peacefully off to sleep.

Several Chinese games were in progress at various points on the decks where the Chinese are allowed. The center of one of these was a bowl of soup, in which were a large number of pieces of tin about the size of bread tickets. There were eight players and each one of these dipped into the bowl when his turn came around to see if he could not draw a lucky number. For hours they kept up the game, and when they finished, the matting upon which they were playing, the ticket bowl and the tickets were covered with grease from the fingers of the players.

There were some actors among the crowd, and in their own quiet way they held the attention of a circle of admirers for quite a space.

There were also a number of acrobats aboard who went through all manner of gymnastics to the astonishment of the crowd.

## The Dyspeptic's Despair.

If there is one thing above another that will depress the spirits and make life miserable, it is faulty digestion.

## Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

is soothing, healing, strengthening to the stomach and bowels. It aids digestion, neutralizes and removes poisonous products from the intestines and regulates the digestive organs, making them able to properly perform their part in the economy of nature.

50 cts. and \$1.00.

Our books "Health" and "Beauty" sent free. ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

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## Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

## From the Moment of Birth use CUTICURA SOAP



It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery and toilet soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, whether simple or hereditary, from becoming life-long afflictions.

## Mothers

## Mothers

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical, and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.

BE-SON SMITH & Co., HONOLULU, H. I.

25c. All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair, mailed free to any address.



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## H. S. TREGLOAN &amp; SON

Offer to the Public Their Entire Stock at a

Reduction of 40 Per Cent.

SACK SUITS at \$18.00 \$20.00 \$22.50  
PANTS at \$4.50 \$5.50 \$6.50

This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

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G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.  
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OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

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DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

## JUST RECEIVED, MANILA CIGARS,

A Large Invoice,

FROM THE

## MOST RELIABLE FACTORIES.

## Hollister &amp; Co.,

TOBACCONISTS.

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Are just in receipt of Large Importations by their iron barks "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

OF

## DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC., in the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Silicas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammgans, etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls.

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## H. HACKFELD &amp; CO.

## W. H. RICE, Stock Raiser and Dealer

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## FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grawl. Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

## BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham. A Lot of

## Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

## 2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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## PRINTING

AT GAZETTE OFFICE



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

In the midst of this era of promised decadence of religious creeds, we find some of the leading Prohibitionists of the United States combining to form what is to be known as the Prohibition church. There are at present six churches in the United States founded on strictly prohibition lines. They do not come from the same source—some are Methodists, some Baptists; nor are their creeds all alike, but prohibition is the sovereign point on which they all agree. While a prohibition clause might well be inserted in every creed, if creeds there must be, it is difficult to fathom what lasting benefit is to be obtained for the advance of Christianity by increasing the labyrinth of lines that divide the individual peculiarities of various religious thinkers.

In refusing to allow Mrs. Hutchinson to carry on her chosen work among the lepers at Molokai, the Board of Health is in duty bound to give a more explicit explanation than is contained in a terse negative. Mrs. Hutchinson comes to this country on a most unusual mission; she seeks neither remuneration or support from the Government, but simply asks that she may be allowed to join forces in an endeavor to brighten the burdensome life of those unfortunates stricken with disease. She does not come in the guise of one who courts public applause for doing something from which others shrink, but as a conscientious laborer filled with a desire to do good. While it is by no means a good policy to make the settlement an advertising medium for whoever may take it into their heads to go there, we believe the line should not be drawn against those who are prompted by honest and noble aspirations.

Referring to Professor Petrie's attack on the agents of civilized nations in endeavoring to lead inferior races out of darkness, the New York Sun says that although that gentleman may object to Christianizing man-eating Africans he cannot deny that the work now being done is in the line of progress. "The conversion of the Hawaiians was not a very long or a very difficult job for the American missionaries. A good deal of success was gained among several tribes of North American Indians both by the Catholic and the Protestant missionaries. Several thousands of Japanese have been converted, and the Gospel has free course under the Mikado. We have examined a remarkable report sent here by an American missionary among the Zulus of Southeastern Africa. A large proportion of the black Zulus have joined the church; there are twenty-four native Zulu preachers and 224 native helpers and teachers, and there is even a theological school for Zulu ministers. For the American missionaries themselves in Zululand there are mission reserves held under trust deeds and contributions are received from the Zulu converts. At the same time there has been progress otherwise. The natives have been set to work in the mines opened by English companies; they wear white man's clothes; they have shanties, where formerly they lived in kraals; they buy American implements, and one of them has said that 'more can be got from a plough than from six wives.' Thus, while the missionaries have gained success among some of the pagan races, there are others of these races more stiff-necked. It is particularly hard to win over the Chinese, the Hindoos, the Hottentots of Africa, the Indian tribe of South America, and the aboriginal Australians."

If a man could run out of debt as easily as he can run into it, times would not be so hard.

## CIRCULATION OF FALSE RUMORS.

By mistake, the number in the Boarding Department at Oahu College was announced in the ADVERTISER as "only eleven boarding scholars." The number is thirty-five, twenty being pupils. Query: Who is responsible for the false stories that are being circulated about Punahou?

The above communication received at this office yesterday is worthy of more than passing notice by virtue of the addenda, in which our correspondent infers, on what we consider good authority, that there are those in the community who have taken it upon themselves to circulate false stories concerning the condition at Punahou. In other words there are those affected with educational as well as political dyspepsia. That there are those in this country who, by an occasional "casual remark," are willing to become a medium for casting slurs at one of the leading educational institutions in this country, seems almost incredible, when one considers the high intelligence and general philanthropic spirit for which the white population of this city has very properly become noted. And yet such things are by no means unknown in Honolulu. The same disposition to circulate gossip rumors concerning men, women, business institutions and educational institutions crops out, day in and day out, in this city, and in fact has become one of the features of the place. Strange to say these same rumors pass through the mouths of people, who on the standard of intelligence and moral purity are far above the plane on which they place themselves by becoming the medium of exchange for tidbits, the truth of which they will not vouch for and if brought face to face with the party or parties referred to they would probably try to avoid whatever responsibility may be attached to them by the remark that "So-and-so told me; that's all I know about it." This is a mighty poor excuse for a man endowed with the first few principles of manhood or the woman blessed with the finer instincts of womanhood. The receiver is as bad as the thief, and the listener not one whit less responsible than the author.

The old Yankeeism, "If you can say nothing good of a man, shut up!" might be posted on many a doorpost in this city with good results. Why it is that this careless gossip has obtained in this place; why it is that some men and women will listen to derogatory remarks concerning others; why it is that there are those so ready to step on a person when he is down, we will not attempt to explain. It may be the isolation of the country, it may be the climate; but, whatever the cause may be, the fact is certainly to be deplored. It may be claimed that this country is no worse than any other in this respect—which is, by the way, a very poor excuse; but there is every reason why this country, with its isolated burghs, should be better than "other places of the same size" that might be mentioned.

If any person or persons, clique or cliques, become particularly obnoxious by their misdemeanors, then let their sins, so far as they inflict injury on others, be dealt with; but, so long as the person or persons, clique or cliques, are quietly going their way, true to themselves and endeavoring to assist their fellow men, let the mouth of the vendor of rumors and "casual remarks" be closed.

## DEVELOP THE INDUSTRIES.

It is certainly strange that public sentiment is so quiet, if not dead, in the matter of developing varied industries. The British Colonies, and the newer American States are pushing the matter of this development with great energy. The subsidies and aid granted by the Colony of Victoria to the dairy interests has at last developed a trade of \$5,000,000 with Europe.

Any one now knows, if he looks into it, that we should have a fruit and vegetable trade with the Coast, owing to our early seasons and our ability to take the cream of the

trade in oranges, lemons, tomatoes, etc. This has not been done. The experimental station, which should give the latest and most reliable results in the selection of plants, seeds, and other products, does not really exist. It should be the starting point of valuable agricultural industries. Instead of a number of desultory, incomplete experiments, carried on in different places, by men who have no time to attend to them properly, the work should be concentrated in one, or a few places, under the best management. We have the manager, why can't we have the station?

No doubt the Government has many burdens to carry, but this matter is not only supremely important, but vital. Sugar and ranching have been a hot blizzard on the smaller industries, but should be so no longer.

The small expense incurred by the Government and planters in introducing the ladybird has made coffee-growing and orange-raising possible. It is an investment with a good return. So the agricultural station should be one of the "thousand per cent." investments.

## THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Although there have been larger and more pretentious expositions than that now in progress in Atlanta, Ga., and notwithstanding, as was recently stated in an exchange, the daily attendance receipts are not so large that the managers see fit to publish them in the papers, there is an unusual and peculiar significance to this commendable project instituted by the active men of the Southern States.

Governor Atkinson of Georgia, in the October North American Review, calls attention to the fact that the South still remains largely an unknown land to the average Northerner, and its topography, flora and fauna, habits and customs are almost as unknown to him as to the untraveled inhabitant of another continent. Shut off from close communication with each other by the difference in their labor systems the Northerner first became acquainted with the country as a member of an invading army. The flood of immigration, too, that has been pouring in at the port of New York was naturally turned toward the North and West. It is a significant fact that many of the wide awake pioneers in the South after the war, were veterans of Sherman's army, and the new South, now rising from the solid foundation of free labor and ridding itself from the slavery of "king cotton," is making a bid for the immigrants that are becoming a drug on the market in the northern latitudes.

At the Atlanta Exposition the people of the South are advertising to the world, and more particularly their fellow-countrymen, that the resources for varied industry are not to remain dormant.

Of the negroes, Governor Atkinson says, "No oppressed race ever made such advance from abjectness and barbarism to such a high state of progress in the arts and inventions" as is evidenced in the Negro building of the exposition. "Nor does an emancipated white serf or peasant in the white countries of the world have the same protection for life, liberty and property, nor the same opportunities for the pursuit of happiness as are afforded the negro in the States, where he was once a slave." Of the equality of the negro with the whites he says: "God never tried to make him the equal of the white." This is a cropping out of the Governor's well known aversion for the blacks, yet the negro building to which he points with signal pride stands in evidence that the negro mind can be trained and developed nearly to a level with the white when given the proper tutelage. The Governor touches an harmonious chord when, in closing, he says: "What travel once did for a few, the Exposition now does for all; it not only gives a sight of the strange and marvelous, the useful and beautiful of other nations, but an insight into

the character of the people and the causes, as well as the effects, of their civilizations; it sweeps away prejudices, broadens the judgment, teaches that in all his diverse surroundings man remains practically the same, and impresses upon both the mental and the moral sense his universal brotherhood."

## THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

It is absolutely certain that Mr. Cleveland will not become a third term candidate for the Presidency of the United States, although he will keep a hand upon the lever that controls the next convention. It is conceded that Mr. Whitney, of New York, has a strong claim upon the democratic nomination, but he will not take it unless he is satisfied that he can win in the contest. The leading democrats are watching the financial situation. If the country becomes very prosperous before spring, many voters will give the democratic tariff the credit for it, and it would not be surprising if the democrats recovered much of the power they lost in the last elections. The popular vote in the States becomes more and more fickle every year.

Mr. Whitney, owing to his experience while Secretary of the Navy, is committed to the annexation policy in some form or other, and would be, so far as our interests are concerned, a desirable candidate. He is, however, handicapped in the presidential race, as he is considered a gold bug, a millionaire, by the many sons of toil who have votes, and, like Mr. Depew on the republican side he will feel that a rich presidential candidate will have a hard time of it. His connection with corporations would also weaken him to some extent. Although his efforts have, it is generally conceded, elected Mr. Cleveland twice, he is not in full accord with him. The characters of the men are totally unlike and their methods are unlike.

Another man who bids fair to loom up with considerable strength before the calling of the convention, is Adlai Stevenson, the present Vice-President. Mr. Stevenson is a man of the dark horse type, who jumps to the front when it is least expected. When selected for his present position many people asked, "Who is Stevenson?" They knew little of him then, and although he has done very little during his term of office to place himself prominently before the public, he is looked upon as a quiet worker who needs to be watched by his opponents. While he may be noted for what he hasn't done there are many presidential aspirants whose efforts would have been more successful had they been in the same position.

It is now in order for the self-appointed prophets who predicted that Minister Castle would be "turned down" by President Cleveland, to weep large salt tears. Their wise prophecies that Minister Castle or any other foreign minister would be taken to task for any remarks which he as a private citizen may have made, now shine out in all the distinguishing colors of first-class idiocy. We note with pleasure however, the gayety and promptness with which our contemporaries announce Mr. Castle's kindly reception at the American capitol and accept their apologies for their lack of discretion in the past. He laughs best who laughs last.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the explorer, having attained the object of his aspirations in politics, has identified himself with the evangelization of Africa by becoming the associate editor of Illustrated Africa, which is published in New York. Mr. Stanley writes Bishop Taylor, the editor of the magazine: "While I am not thinking of making another journey into Africa, my heart is enlisted in the development of that continent, a work which I can help along much better now than if I were on the ground. Africa is practically explored, and the intelligence of its inhabitants demonstrated. I think that Africa never will be another North American

continent, but we must remember that it is only a short time since it has been penetrated by civilizing forces. When I was at Lake Victoria, eighteen years ago, there was not a missionary there; now there are forty thousand native Christians and two hundred churches. The natives are enthusiastic converts, and would spend their last penny to acquire a Bible. What we want now is to develop the country, not so much for the white man, but for the natives themselves."

ACCORDING to the interpretation placed on President Cleveland's letter to Minister Castle by some of our contemporaries, the only way for Mr. Cleveland to show his true friendship to the Hawaiian Minister would have been to treat him as was the prodigal of old—fall on his neck and kiss him. It is safe to assume that Mr. Cleveland's address to Minister Castle was very similar, if not quite the same in tone, as that tendered the representatives of numerous other foreign representatives received at the same time. It is highly amusing to note the struggles of the calamity howlers to keep their heads above water after their school-boy predictions have been emersed in a flood of facts that are decidedly different from what they prophesied.

The Chinese have already taken steps towards the construction of a great railway between the Yangtze ports and Peking. Mr. Chim Tien-Yow, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific College of the Yale University, has been appointed surveyor-in-chief, and several of his fellow students have been appointed to assist him. The young Chinamen who have been educated in the American colleges, and have been ostracized by the ruling power of China, are now coming to the front.

## NUMBERS AT PUNAHOU.

Oahu College numbers forty-four boys and twenty-two girls; the Punahou Preparatory School opened with only fifty-nine pupils but that number has steadily increased to eighty-one, giving a total of 147 students in both schools, while more are coming every week. Though late they are all welcome.

The boarding department has always set a good table, the students having a bounteous supply of wholesome food, but this year the table is better than ever before.

The number in the boarding department is thirty-five, twenty being students. This of course does not include the day scholars who take lunch at the college.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

DR.  
**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.  
**LEWIS & CO.,**  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

NOTICE  
—TO—  
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We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city. No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

**ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,**  
SAN FRANCISCO.

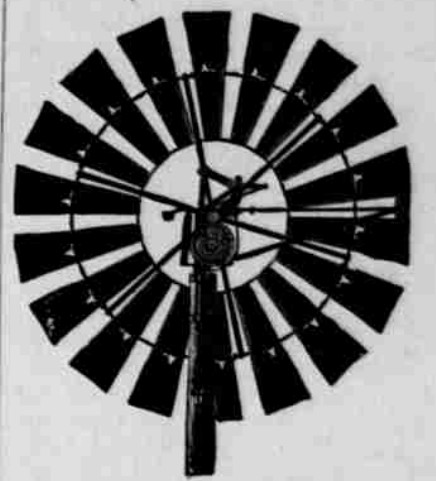
**J. A. FOLGER & CO.,**  
Proprietors.

## Timely Topics

THE  
**AERMOTOR**

-- AND --

Steel Tower.



As pumping is one of the most common uses to which wind motors are put, the method of communicating motion to the pump is very important and has received our closest attention, and the defect created in most wind mills of racking themselves to pieces in a severe wind has been obviated in the Aermotor by means of back gearing, so that the wheel makes about three turns to one stroke of the pump or enough so that the wheel may run at its natural speed, unrestrained in any moderate wind, without doing violence to the pump or its connections. This enables us to give the pump a long stroke instead of the quick, jerky, short strokes of ordinary wind mills. This means that the valves are not worked so harshly in opening and closing and that the wear and tear is greatly diminished, while the piston rod speed is increased, and consequently the pumping capacity is increased. The back gearing, together with the extra holes for crank pins in the crank wheel also makes it possible to use with the Aermotor any ordinary size of pump cylinder. If a wind motor is not sensitive to the direction of the wind much of its efficiency is lost.

The ease with which a wind mill faces up to the wind depends on weight of the mill—the kind and condition of the bearings on which it pivots and the comparative leverage of wheel and tail. In the matter of leverage, the advantage enjoyed by the Aermotor over common wind mills will be made apparent by the fact that the center of the wheel is only twelve inches from the mast or center on which it turns while that of the best known wheel is thirty inches, requiring as is easily seen two and one-half times as long or large a tail to balance the same sized wheel. The Aermotor presents one half the surface to the wind; it is apparent that this other wheel must have five times the tail surface to make it face the wind equally well thereby greatly increasing the liability to wreck in a storm. The mere fact that we have placed 150 more Aermotors on the islands is sufficient guarantee of their superiority and desirability by those who want a motor that looks after itself.

THE . . .  
**Hawaiian Hardware**  
COMPANY, L'D.,  
Opposite Spreckels' Bank,  
307 FORT STREET.



## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The list of advertised letters is in this issue.

Beretania Club membership tournament next week.

A notice to advertisers in the GAZETTE and KOKOA appears elsewhere.

Minister, Mrs. Willis and Albert Willis left for Hilo on the Bennington yesterday.

Hollister Drug Company are busy packing goods to be shipped to their Hilo branch store.

All restrictions upon passengers and baggage between this and other ports have been rescinded.

The Pacific Hardware Company is selling Hawaiian lime at 50 cents per bucket, including containers.

The Mounted Reserve held a drill under Alfred Carter on the baseball grounds last evening. Good attendance and good work done.

There will be a meeting of the board of directors of the Kalakaua Monument Association in the office of Mark Robinson at 2 p. m. today.

Dr. A. J. Derby, D.D.S., of Riverside, Cal., has rented the cottage lately occupied by Judge Bickerton and will locate in the city permanently.

Plans for the new Methodist church building are finished, and it is the intention of the trustees to call for tenders for labor within a few days.

There was a lull in the Cranstoun-Muller proceedings yesterday as both Commissioner Smith and Attorney Davis wanted to devote the day to other business.

The Chinese Relief Society, formed during the cholera epidemic, has still \$400 in the treasury. This is in charge of Wing Wo Tai and will be saved for Chinese in destitute circumstances.

Commissioner Marsden was engaged yesterday inspecting some canaigre roots that were grown on lands of the Pacific Sugar Company at Kukuiahae. The crop was a good one in quality.

The Japanese residents of the city are preparing for a great time on the 3d of November for it is the Mikado's birthday. Residents of the city may expect to see all sorts of decorations and fireworks.

The Asloun is due to leave Portland for China and Japan November 7th. The Warrimoo is reported as leaving Sydney October 21st and will be due here en route to Vancouver about November 4th.

Christian Conradt made a purchase of seventeen calabashes yesterday, some of which are over eighty years old and the ownership of some of them may be traced back to several very high chiefs.

L. M. Johnson, late proprietor of the Eagle House, S. J. Levey, formerly auctioneer, and C. J. Whitney left by the China. It is said Johnson and Whitney will enter the Chinese army. Levey is on a business trip.

All of the copies of Time unsold last Saturday were bought up yesterday by a gentleman who states that the prize dictionary shall go to a young Hilo schoolmarm. Miss Molly Atkinson leads among the Honolulu teachers.

Company A held an election for first lieutenant in place of Ed Towse last night at 7:30 o'clock. Fritz Rowell succeeded in carrying off the honors, and the boys of the company proceeded with the event of the evening—the dance.

While blasting out coral for the foundation at the Mutch building, Hotel and Bethel streets, yesterday, a rock was sent crashing through one of Ordway & Porter's plate glass windows. It will cost \$85 to replace it and Mr. Mutch bears the expense.

A. S. Hartwell and L. A. Thurston will practice law under the firm name of Hartwell & Thurston after November 1st. This will make one of the strongest legal combinations that has ever been formed in this country. Mr. Thurston will move into the office occupied by Mr. Hartwell.

Mrs. F. C. Rhodes of this city sailed on the C. D. Bryant yesterday. She will visit her father, Rev. J. W. Clarke in Roseburg, Oregon, returning here after a visit to Los Angeles. She has been in delicate health for some time past.

A meeting of the Mission Children's Society will be held tomorrow evening at the home of C. H. Atherton, King street. Professor Richards of Kamehameha will have charge of the evening's proceedings. The subject to be considered is: "Early Education of Hawaiian Youths." Points regarding early education and results derived therefrom will be dwelt upon.

## COMPANY A HOP.

## Brilliant Gathering Last Night. Handsome Decorations.

The Company A hop is a thing of the past, and nothing remains behind but a regret that such a happy event has come and gone. Should Company A follow the inclinations of those who were present at the drill hall last night, they would set about immediately to prepare for a dance of the same kind as that of last night. Credit for the success of the affair is due the committee on arrangements, consisting of Sergeant W. H. Smith, Sergeant Fetter, and Private Sousa, who worked zealously for days in the interests of Company A and the friends of that body.

All day yesterday four members of Company A busied themselves with the decoration of the shed and succeeded in producing a most charming effect. About twenty feet from the doorway was hung an immense Hawaiian flag, which served as a curtain to shield the dancers from the inquisitive eyes of the obtrusive lookers-on.

The various rooms surrounding the hall were completely covered with large flags. Hanging from the large girders were small flags of various lengths. Scattered artistically among these were incandescent electric lights arranged at different heights.

At the rear end of the hall were stretched an American and a Hawaiian flag. Immediately in the front of these was a temporary stage erected for the music; upon this were seated twelve members of the Kawaihau Club, who furnished their usual good music for the dance.

Company A's room was given up for the accommodation of the ladies, and Company D's room served the same purpose for the gentlemen. Refreshments were dealt out from Company G's room.

Over fifty couples were present, among the number being Colonel McLean and representatives of the various regular and volunteer companies of the N. G. H. These expressed their enjoyment of the good time furnished by Company A.

## TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

## Organized Yesterday — Tournament Committee Appointed.

Delegates from the various tennis organizations in the city met in the office of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company yesterday afternoon to organize a tennis association. L. de L. Ward was appointed temporary chairman and the business of the meeting was proceeded with. The following officers were chosen: Geo. C. Potter, president; Professor French of Punahou College, vice-president; L. de L. Ward, secretary and treasurer; E. Ross, Clifton Tracy and Dr. Nichols, committee on constitution and by-laws; E. A. Jones, C. H. Atherton and J. Q. Wood, committee on tournament. The tennis men of the city are very enthusiastic over the association and think that it will be the means of bringing tennis into a prominent position. It is thought also that the formation of the association means the advancement of tennis on the other islands where the sport has been in a decidedly stagnant state for some time. An inter-island tournament will undoubtedly be one of the first moves of the association. When the clubs on the other islands find that they have something to fight for they will not let their rackets rest as they have been wont to do. Both Hawaii and Maui together with Kauai have a number of very good tennis players. The Beretania Tennis Club has the credit of starting the association movement.

## At Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The Yatsman meeting at Association Hall last night was quite the largest the distinguished evangelist has held in Honolulu. Miss Grace Richards lent much to the service by singing a solo. Tonight Mrs. W. I. Warriner will sing. The theme for last night's meeting was "Repentance" and the speaker held the close attention of the audience. An after meeting was held at which seven persons manifested a desire to begin a Christian life.

The police raid this place every time they can get to it without detection, and these raids have resulted in larger benefits to the police department by way of fines than any single house in Honolulu.

Good advice: Never leave the house on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all dealers BARNES, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

## TO WAIANAE.

## A Private Excursion Over the Oahu Railway.

Mr. B. F. Dillingham gave a private excursion yesterday to Lawyer and Mrs. E. P. Davis, of Vancouver B. C., over the Oahu railway. A few invited friends—ladies and gentlemen—made up the party which left the depot at 1 o'clock p. m., and arrived at Waianae about 3. There they were invited to the residence of the manager of the plantation, Mr. A. Ahrens, one of the prettiest spots on this island. At 4:15 p. m. the train started back for the city, reaching the depot at 5:25, making the run of 33½ miles in one hour and ten minutes—the shortest time it has ever been made in; and this includes a sidetrack stoppage at Moanalua, which necessitated a detention of four or five minutes to allow the passenger train from town to pass on. This is the fastest run yet made on this road—nearly thirty miles an hour. Mr. Dillingham's guests were not only delighted but surprised at the variety of scenery through which the road passes, and remarked that there were no thirty miles in Canada or the United States that could surpass this—a perfect panorama of landscape, ocean and mountain scenery, which it will be difficult to duplicate anywhere in the world. Tourists should never fail to take this ride during their stay in Honolulu.

There were in the party besides Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kluge, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Colonel W. F. Allen, H. M. Whitney, Sr., and W. J. Gallagher.

## CENTRAL UNION ROLL CALL.

## Over Two Hundred Persons Answered.

The annual roll call of Central Union Church which was held on Wednesday evening, was well attended and very interesting. Both the large Sunday School rooms were well filled, the congregation numbering more than four hundred people. Two hundred and six members of the church answered in person to their names, while a large number of letters from absentees were set aside to be read next Wednesday night. Many members of the church are residing on different islands of the group, others are in the United States, while still others are too infirm to attend the church services; their cordial letters, however, prove that their loving interest in the church and its work continues.

This hearty response ought to give encouragement to the earnest, hard-working pastor, and the people will doubtless realize more fully than ever, that the community has a right to expect great things from so large a working force.



Mrs. Judge Peck

## Dyspepsia

## Mrs. Judge Peck Tells How She Was Cured

Sufferers from Dyspepsia should read the following letter from Mrs. H. M. Peck, wife of Judge Peck, a justice at Tracy, Cal., and a writer connected with the Associated Press:

"By a deep sense of gratitude for the great benefit I have received from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I have been led to write the following statement for the benefit of sufferers who may be similarly afflicted. For 15 years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and heart trouble.

Almost everything I ate would distress me. I tried different treatments and medicines, but failed to realize relief. Two years ago a friend prevailed upon me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle I noticed helped me, so I continued taking it. It did me so much good that my friends spoke of the improvement. I have received such great benefit from it that

**Gladly Recommend It.**  
I now have an excellent appetite and nothing I eat ever distresses me. It also keeps my

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
Weak and strength. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too much." Mrs. H. M. Peck, Tracy, California. Get HOOD'S

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. See a box.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Doernbecher Furniture Mfg. Company, INCORPORATED,

733 to 741 Mission Street, San Francisco, California.

BEDROOM SUITS, BEDS, TABLES, CHIFFONNIERS.

Catalogue sent to the trade only.



BERNARD J. WEFERS.

The greatest sprinter in the world today is Bernard J. Wefers, of Lawrence, Mass. He recently ran 100 yards in 9.4 seconds, equaling the world's record; 220 yards in 21.3 seconds, a new world's record, and 300 yards in 31.1 seconds, a new world's record. Wefers is 21 years old and over 6 feet tall.

## SHOPPING BY POST

It is a well-known fact that people's clothes wear out in the country as fast if not faster than in Honolulu. Now there is no need for making a trip to the Capital to renew your stock of wearing apparel.

**L. B. KERR, QUEEN ST., HONOLULU,**  
Has Started A

## POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT

and will be pleased to send on request, samples and prices of his celebrated West of England Serges, Scotch Tweeds and Gingham, India Linens, Dimities and Prints; also Sheetting, Pillowcase, etc. A single yard at Wholesale Prices.

**L. B. KERR, P. O. BOX 306, Honolulu, H. I.**

## BY AUTHORITY.

## Election Proclamation.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,  
HONOLULU, October 24, 1895.

In accordance with Article 80 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a Special Election for a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chas. Nodley, will be held in the First Senatorial District, Island of Hawaii, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1896.

The Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election in the First Senatorial District are as follows:

## Hilo, Puna and Hamakua.

1st Precinct.  
All that district of Puna, excepting Ee-  
au and Oiaa. Voting place: Pohoiki  
Court House.

Inspectors: R. A. Lyman, Sr.,  
H. Ryeroff,  
David Nape.

2d Precinct.  
The lands of Keanu and Oiaa, in Puna,  
and that portion of Hilo extending from  
the boundary of Puna to the bed of the  
Honoliuli Gulch. Voting place: Court  
House in Hilo.

Inspectors: G. W. A. Hapai,  
E. D. Baldwin,  
W. Vannatta.

3d Precinct.  
Extending from the bed of Honoliuli  
gulch to the bed of Kawaihau gulch. Voting  
place: Papaikou School House.

Inspectors: Geo. Weight,  
John Moir,  
E. Thrum.

4th Precinct.  
Extending from the bed of the Kawaihau  
gulch to the bed of the Waikamalo  
gulch. Voting place: Honouliuli School  
House.

Inspectors: J. K. Dillon,  
W. D. Schmidt,  
J. B. d'Olivera.

5th Precinct.  
Extending from the bed of Waikamalo  
gulch to the bed of the Kaula gulch. Voting  
place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors: Wm. G. Walker,  
L. E. Swain,  
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct.  
Extending from the bed of the Kaula  
gulch to the bed of Kalapa gulch (Kau-  
liu gulch). Voting place: Kaohu School  
House.

Inspectors: James Renton,  
A. Lidgate,  
Robert Horner.

7th Precinct.  
Extending from the bed of the Kalapa

gulch to the bed of the Malanahae gulch.  
Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors: F. S. Clinton,  
Edwin Thomas,  
E. W. Estep.

8th Precinct.  
Extending from the bed of the Malanahae  
gulch to the boundary of Kohala.  
Voting place: School House, Kukuiahae.

Inspectors: Wm. Horner,  
George Koch,  
W. A. Yates.

**Kohala, Kona and Kau.**

1st Precinct.  
Consisting of North Kohala. Polling  
place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors: W. P. McDougall,  
J. Harnet,  
Kahookano.

2d Precinct.  
Consisting of South Kohala. Polling  
place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors: W. S. Vredenberg,  
Jas. Bright,  
S. M. Kekoa.

3d Precinct.  
South Kohala to the north boundary of  
Hoolua. Voting place: Court House,  
Kaliua.

Inspectors: George Clark,  
S. Haamo,  
Thomas Aiu.

4th Precinct.  
North boundary of Hoolua to and in-  
cluding Keel, South Kona. Voting place:  
School House, Konaheana.

Inspectors: Thos. H. Wright,  
H. Halli,  
R. Wassman.

5th Precinct.  
From south boundary of Keel to north  
boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court  
House, Hookeana.

Inspectors: T. K. R. Amalu,  
Kaliliwa,  
Rev. G. W. Waiua.

6th Precinct.  
From the boundary between South Kona  
and Kau to the westerly boundary of Puna-  
luu. Polling place: Waiohinu Court  
House.

Inspectors: J. H. Waipulani,  
W. J. Yates,  
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct.  
The remainder of the District of Kau.  
Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors: W. P. Fennell,  
Ikaaka,  
James Lino.

4132-34

J. A. KING,  
Minister of Interior.

For the information of the public the  
following resolution of the Executive  
and Advisory Councils of the Republic of  
Hawaii, passed July 12th, 1894, is re-  
published:

Resolved, that the President and mem-

bers of the Executive Council shall be  
officially addressed simply by the titles  
of their respective office; thus, "To the  
President," or "Mr. President," and  
similarly the members of the Cabinet.  
The terms "Excellency," "Honorable,"  
and words of like import shall not be  
used in officially addressing the members  
of the Executive Council.

1700-34

## Interior Department.

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES,  
HONOLULU, Oct. 28, 1895.

Mr. D. McCOMBISTOS has this day  
been appointed an Agent to Take  
Acknowledgments to Instruments for  
Record for the Island of Molokai.

THOS. G. THURM,  
Registrar of Conveyances.

Approved:

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.

1703-34

The following gentlemen have this day  
been appointed members of the Board of  
Fence Commissioners for the District of  
of Makawao, Island of Maui:

W. F. Pogue,  
John Wagner,  
A. Tavares, Jr.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 28, 1895. 1703-34

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
HONOLULU, October 25, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board held this day,  
Mr. J. T. WATERHOUSE was elected Pres-  
ident of the Board of Health in place of  
William O. Smith, resigned.

CHAS. WILCOX,  
Secretary.

41341 702-24

PETER KAHAKAULA has this day been  
appointed Poundmaster for the Govern-  
ment Pound at Mala, in the District of  
Lahaina, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Oct. 11th, 1895.  
1698-34

J. KELIKAHU has this day been ap-  
pointed Poundmaster for the Govern-  
ment Pound at Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Oct. 11th, 1895.  
1698-34

## For Yokohama and Hongkong.

The Al Steamship

—: "ASLON," —:

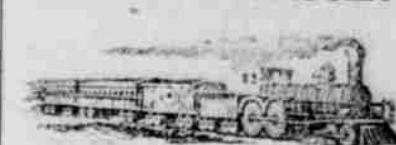
4,000 TONS.

Is due on or about NOVEMBER 15, and  
will have immediate dispatch  
for above ports.

For particulars of Freight and Passage  
apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Limited,  
AGENTS.

## TO WAIANAE.



## SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Trains will leave on Saturdays at 9:15  
A. M. and 1:45 P. M., arriving in Hono-  
lulu at 3:11 P. M. and 5:26 P. M.  
Train will leave on Sundays at 9:15 A. M.  
arriving in Honolulu at 5:26 P. M.

## Round Trip Tickets:

FIRST CLASS : : : \$1.75.  
SECOND CLASS : : : \$1.25.

## F. C. SMITH,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

## MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECU-  
tion issued out of the Circuit Court, on  
the 8th day of October, A.D. 1895, against  
S. K. KILA and MAHA KILA defend-  
ants, in favor of W. C. ACHI, plaintiff, for  
the sum of \$100.75; I have levied upon and  
shall expose for sale at the station House,  
in the District of Honolulu, Island of  
Oahu, at 12 o'clock of SATURDAY, the  
16th day of November, A.D. 1895, to the  
highest bidder, all the right, title and inter-  
est of the said S. K. Kila and M. Kila  
defendants, in and to the following prop-  
erty, unless said judgment, interest, costs  
and my expenses be previously paid.

List of property for sale:  
All those premises situated at Kuwili,  
Honolulu, Oahu, containing an area of 20-  
100 of an acre; and being a part of Apana  
2, described in Royal Patent 1801 on L.C.A.  
64 F.L., together with all buildings thereon;  
subject nevertheless to a mortgage made  
by S. K. Kila and Maha Kila to Harriet  
Carrier for \$1100, dated April 29, 1895, and  
recorded in Liber 103 P. 143; also subject to a  
second mortgage made by S. K. Kila and  
Maha Kila to Wm. W. Fox, dated April  
29, 1895, and recorded in Liber 103 P. 196  
for \$192.

A. M. BROWN,  
Marshal, Republic of Hawaii.  
Honolulu, Oahu, October, 15, 1895.  
4124-54



At Gazette Office.



## CLEVELAND RECEIVES.

Hon. William R. Castle at the Capital.

The President and Minister Exchange Greetings—Assurance of Continued Good Feeling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Cleveland made three brief speeches today and listened to three others. The several occasions of which the respective remarks were made were the presentations of three new diplomatic representatives of foreign countries accredited to the United States. The three newly accredited representatives are Signor Augusto de Sequeira, Thed. Minster from Portugal; W. R. Castle, Minister from Hawaii; and Constantine Brun, Minister from Denmark.

The addresses made in the presentations of the Portuguese and Danish Ministers were devoid of interest. In presenting his credentials the Hawaiian Minister said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—By direction of Mr. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, I herewith hand to you a notification of the recall of Lorrin A. Thurston, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hawaii to the United States Government, and a letter accrediting me to fill said office. In conveying to you the assurances of respect and good will of the President of the Republic of Hawaii, and of his desire for the continued prosperity of the Nation over which you preside, I desire to add the further assurance that I shall, while I have the honor to occupy this position, by every means in my power, seek to foster, maintain and continue the relations of cordial amity and friendship which have for so many years existed between the United States and Hawaii.

The President replied as follows: "Mr. Minister: I accept the letters you deliver whereby the President of Hawaii notifies me of the recall of Lorrin A. Thurston, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hawaii to the United States, and also accredits yourself in the same capacity at this capital. I reciprocate the good wishes you are pleased to convey to me, and have pleasure in expressing the sincere desire of this Government and of my countrymen that prosperity, happiness and good government may be the lot of the Hawaiian people and that the friendly intercourse and cordial relationship they have hitherto enjoyed with the people of the United States may long continue."

## HER ELECTION SURE.

Miss Willard is the President of the W. C. T. U.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Miss Francis Willard was again elected president of the W. C. T. U. today with practically no opposition, although complimentary votes were cast for several other prominent workers. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice-president-at-large, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson of Mass.; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Kansas City, Mo.; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Francis J. Beauchamp of Kentucky.

The report of the committee on credentials showed forty-three States represented and 425 persons entitled to vote.

The vote for president resulted: Miss Willard, 365; Mrs. Louise Rounds of Illinois, 9; Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Buell, Miss Ackerman and Mrs. Hoffman, 1 each. The recording secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for Miss Willard.

She made a feeling address, thanking the convention and referring to the long and pleasant period of association between herself and the members of the W. C. T. U.

## ON HIS WAY SOUTH.

President Cleveland on Route to the Atlanta Fair.

GREENSBORO (N. C.), Oct. 22.—The Presidential special train passed through here en route to Atlanta before 7 this morning. The President missed a warm reception by not rising early.

CHARLOTTE (N. C.), Oct. 22.—The Presidential party reached this city at 9:25 a. m. The train stopped twenty minutes. The President shook hands with a part of the large crowd. He stood on the steps of the car with a bouquet of roses in his hand. About 1200 school children marched past the President, many shaking his hand. A round of applause went up as the train pulled out.

SPARTANBURG (S. C.), Oct. 22.—The Presidential train reached here at 11:45 a. m. Six thousand people, including the students of Converse College, were at the depot. The President shook hands with hundreds. The train stopped ten minutes and the President was continually cheered.

## PUGILISTS TALKING YET.

Can Meet at El Paso if They Are in Earnest.

HOT SPRINGS (Ark.), Oct. 22.—Corbett and Fitzsimmons may meet at El Paso. The fight is now being talked up in view of Fitzsimmons' arbitrary stand the contract between the club and the fighters, so far as it relates to Fitzsimmons, is abrogated. The club stands ready to offer a new contract, which comprehends a modification of the purse offered to \$25,000 at most and fixing the date of the battle two or three weeks later than the original date.

Vending this morning got a telegram from J. J. Quinn, Maher's backer, offering to bet \$5000 on the Irishman if a match can be made with Corbett. Julian has till noon to make another application for the purse.

EL PASO (Tex.), Oct. 22.—A telegram was received here last night from the Fitzsimmons people at Corpus Christi saying that Corbett would be invited to meet Fitzsimmons in a fight to a finish at El Paso. Fitz-

simmons refused to enter into a "pill low throwing" contest at Hot Springs, because of an assurance that a fight to a finish could be brought off at El Paso.

## Jack Dempsey Dying.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 22.—Jack Dempsey, a middle weight champion pugilist of the world, is dying of consumption at his home in this city. He cannot leave his bed, and his physicians say that it is but a question of a day or so before he dies. The pugilist knows that his end is near. He attributes his condition to a blow received in his fight with Fitzsimmons four years ago. His wife is at his bedside day and night.

Dempsey in his day was one of the most popular pugilists that ever stepped into a ring. He met with but two real defeats in his life. La Blanche's victory over him was accidental, while the Fitzsimmons defeat was the Waterloo that every prize fighter must meet some time in his career.

## FUTURE OF SAMOA.

To Settle the German Claims and Buy Them Out.

LONDON, Oct. 22. In an interview with Dr. Lempriere, agent of the late Mr. Sheppard, owner of Pago Pago, the largest harbor of Samoa and the only one secure from cyclonic disturbances, he said: "There have been constant communications between the British, German and American governments regarding the future of Samoa. The present situation is an impossible one, and can only result in the absolute destruction of trade and the gradual extinction of the natives. According to last accounts trade is at a standstill and the natives are in a condition of turbulence. New Zealand and being the nearest British possession and largely interested in the development of Polynesian trade, is the proper quarter from which the question can best be pressed on the attention of the imperial government. I have the greatest confidence in Mr. Ward, the surveyor of that colony, laying before his government some scheme having in view the alteration of the present condition of affairs. The Pacific cable, having been decided on and the money guaranteed, is a matter of vital importance to America, as well as to Great Britain and the Colonies. Fiji, which was first proposed as a central station for coaling and for a station for repairing steamers, has been found unfit, being situated in the centre of cyclonic disturbances. Only last winter a storm there levelled all the buildings on its track. Samoa, which is in the postal union and in direct steam connection with San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia, has a harbor three miles long by one-fourth of a mile wide, and with a safe anchorage. That America and Great Britain are both anxious to have the Samoan question settled is certain. Both countries desire to have an end put to the present deadlock, and it is hoped that some means may soon be found to settle the German claims and buy them out if not at too exorbitant a figure."

## JAPAN IN FORMOSA.

The Chief of the Black Flags Gives up the Fight.

HONGKONG, Oct. 22.—The Black Flag chieftain who has been holding Tai Wan Fu, the Chinese capital of Formosa, against the Japanese forces, has fled. It is expected his followers will now lay down their arms. The Japanese will probably occupy Apung today.

## Oliver Ames Dead.

NORTH EASTON (Mass.), Oct. 22.—Ex Governor Oliver Ames died this morning of heart disease. He became widely known through his connection with large business enterprises, as well as on account of his long and honorable political record in the State. He was sixty-four years old.

## Mackay's Remains.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Funeral service with high mass was celebrated at noon today at the Church of St. Ferdinand des Ternes for the repose of the soul of the late John W. Mackay, Jr. The remains were then conveyed to the crypt at the Church of St. Augustine, where they will remain pending transportation to Havre. The body will be taken to the United States next week.

## Two Statesmen Sell Out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A special to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: Representatives Varela and Vigil have been found guilty of selling their votes and are to be expelled from the Uruguayan Congress. The monarchists at Sao Paulo, Brazil, are to publish a newspaper, entitled "Civilization," the object of which is to defend their political ideas.

## Opening Japanese Ports.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to Novo Vremya from Vladivostok says the Japanese ports of Suimonosaki, Kokokachi, Tokio, Sendai, Aomori and Otaruni will shortly be opened to international trade.

## England Will Keep Trinidad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A special to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The British minister at Rio Janeiro has informed the Brazilian government that England intends to keep the island of Trinidad.

## A New World's Record.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Oct. 21.—Johnson broke the world's record for a mile, covering the distance on the Fountain Ferry track in 1:44 1/5.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold, was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short time was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to any one suffering with a cold. Wm. KEIL, 675 Selby ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.



The Above Cut shows one of Perkins' Galvanized Steel Mills, mounted on a Galvanized Steel Tower.

## NOTE THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF ADVANTAGE:

## THE WHEEL.

The sections of the wheel are made with two-inch steel bands for outer and inner rims, and the sails are riveted to these rims at their outer and inner ends. Please note that the outer rim is not ten or twelve inches inside outside ends of sails as is the case with other mills. Our plan of construction obviates the bending and breaking of the ends of the sails, a serious objection to most steel mills. To make the sails still more rigid we connect each sail, near the middle of its length, with the sail on each side of it, by means of bolts. The sails are of best cold rolled steel, and are of such size as to give us more wind surface than is found in any other mill of which we have knowledge. The sails are set at just the right angle and curved to give the maximum power.

## THE RUDDER.

Most careful attention is given to the construction of the rudder, making it firm, strong and thoroughly braced. The arms of the rudder are made of the best tire spring steel, which is better than angle or channel steel or gas pipe. Our truss rod brace will prevent the rudder from warping or swaying around against the wheel.

## THE REGULATION.

The governing device has made the Perkins mill very popular, and has been acknowledged by competitors to be the best, and would doubtless be used by all of them but for the expense of making the change. By our adjustment of the rudder we place the wheel square to the wind while at work and edgewise to the wind when at rest. The same long and short steel hinges are used to raise the rudder when mill is out of gear or at rest. This plan has proved so satisfactory that eleven companies have adopted it since our patents expired.

## THE CASTING.

All the bearings of this mill are of liberal length and provided with our graphite bushings or self-lubricating box. These do not require oiling at all. In fact, we are now making mills with no oil holes in boxes.

## THE BEARINGS.

All of the remaining parts of this mill are made with good proportions, of the very best materials, and in the most approved manner.

## THE SIZES.

We make this mill in two sizes, viz., with ten and twelve foot wind wheels.

## THE TOWER.

The tower is made with four corner posts of angle steel, bands and braces of channel steel, all parts being fitted by template so that they fit exact, and all a workman needs to erect is a hammer, punch and wrench. The ladder is securely made and ready to bolt on tower. It is safe and far preferable to the short steps on corner posts used on most towers. The anchor post is five feet long, of good heavy angle steel, and a base eight to thirteen inches in diameter, according to the size of mill and height of tower, is cast on the end of same, serving the double purpose of a support under foot of tower and an anchor. Just at the top of ground we fasten a piece of 2x4 inch oak in angle of corner posts, letting it run down about two feet, to give it more size in the ground. The arrangement of the bands and braces is such that they support the corner posts at three different points, where other towers have but a single support, thus making our tower three times as secure against buckling in extremely strong winds. This plan was originated by us and is fully protected by patents.

Gould's Windmill Pumps of all sizes are furnished with the above mills. We have Steel Windmills 8, 10 and 12 feet diameter, also Wood Mills of 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet diameter. We will furnish catalogues and descriptive matter to any one desiring information.

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON,

Agents Perkins' Windmill Co. & Gould's Manufacturing Co.

## GIVE US ANOTHER SHOT AT YOU . . .

## "KOMBI" and Pocket Kodak.

Every one who saw our "NO. 2 BULLET" was more than pleased with the work done by them. The only fault we had to find was that we did not have enough of them to satisfy the demand. Come and look at the

## POCKET KODAK \$5.50.

Loaded for Twelve Pictures.

Makes pictures large enough to be good for contact printing and good enough to enlarge to any reasonable size. "One button does it. You press it." Weighs only five ounces. HERE! ANOTHER!

## Kombi! Kombi! Kombi!

Loaded for Twenty-five Pictures.

This little camera can be carried in the pocket. Nothing is left undone to make it a perfect little gem of a camera. Can be used as a snap shot or time exposure. So simple that a boy or a girl can use it. Twenty-five perfect exposures one loading. Every KOMBI guaranteed.

Both of these Cameras can be loaded or film changed in daylight. We have on exhibition an assortment of pictures taken with these cameras which are perfect in every detail.

## HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

## The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—

DR. F. J. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. HOLLISTER, Asst. Physician. SEC. C. CLARK, Business Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are extensive and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 500 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by extensive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco; DR. E. H. PLENNER, San Francisco; DR. W. H. WATTS, E. F. ex-Supt. Ins. Asylum, San Francisco; DR. E. H. WOODMAN, Sur. S. P. Co., and Oakland; DR. BART. A. McLEAN, San Francisco; DR. W. H. THORNTON, San Francisco; DR. L. S. THURMAN, San Francisco; DR. G. A. HOLLISTER, Asst. late Supt. State Insane Asylum, Stockton.

## THE PERKINS

## PERKINS

DIRECT MOTION

## Steel Mill.

Simple, Strong, Efficient.

## BENSON, SMITH &amp; CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

## PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

## PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

## MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

## Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

## COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

## Metropolitan Market

## KING STREET.

## Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

## G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

## Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

## Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

## Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

## FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

## THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

## One of Brunswick &amp; Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

## ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

## GEORGE CAVENAGH,

Agent, Alameda Street.

P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

## AN UP-TO-DATE

PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing a

## NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM,

THRUM'S BOOK STORE,

Honolulu, H. I.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital, 687,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds, 2,110,000 7 3

3—Life and Annuity Funds, 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,540,850 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,350,821 16 8

£2,900,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000

Total reinsurance, 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies, 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 35,000,000

Total reinsurance, 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

34 Post Street, - - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English business and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HAYES, Secretary.

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.



## THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

## No More Fumigating of Baggage.

## DOCTOR RAYMOND AT WAILUKU.

Dr. Lindley Gets North and South Kona—New Scows Ordered—Dr. Wayson Reports on Dredger Work. Father Contradict to Leave Molokai.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held Wednesday afternoon there were present President Waterhouse, and members Keliipio, Reynolds, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Wood, Dr. Day and Lansing.

Father Contradict, at the Molokai leper settlement, asked the Board for permission to leave. This was granted, provided his baggage be fumigated and nothing unnecessary be brought away.

It was reported that one scow was ready for the odorless excavators. To have things in good working order Mr. Reynolds thought there should be three scows. It was then voted to see that two others be arranged for. Cost will be about \$450.

A letter from C. T. Peckham, in charge of the quarantine station at Angel Island, was read by Dr. Day. It advised the port physician here that the cargo of the Rio de Janeiro brought down from San Francisco by the P. M. S. S. China had been fumigated according to the Federal quarantine laws.

The following letter from Dr. Lindley of Kona was read:

Please find inclosed my report for the month of August, also a report of three suspects.

I also send you a requisition for drugs, which I hope you will place in the druggists' hands at an early date.

I wish you would inform the Board of Health that many of the natives of North Kona continue to call on me for medical attention and medicine, and will continue to do so unless refused by me.

The petition sent to the Board of Health from North Kona some time since was not a representative petition by any means.

A business man in Kailua informed me that the petition was signed by school boys and the hoodlum element of Kailua, with the exception of a few leaders.

I also wish the Board of Health to know that I have had a telephone put in my office for the benefit of the natives who live at a distance. There is no outside practice in South Kona, and, as a matter of fact, this expense must come out of my pocket. I feel assured that if the Board of Health had made an investigation, as I requested, there would have been no change or division made in this district.

Hoping that you will lay this matter before the Board.

It was decided by the Board that Dr. Lindley be instructed to take charge of both North and South Kona as physician and that he be given full pay for both places until a physician shall be appointed for South Kona.

The following letter was received from Dr. J. H. Raymond of Wailuku accepting the position of Government physician and physician to the Malulu hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., wherein you offer me the position of Government physician and physician of the Wailuku Hospital.

In accepting the appointment, permit me to tender my thanks for the kind consideration you have shown me.

President Waterhouse informed the Board that President Hosmer of Punahou had asked for permission to discontinue boiling the spring water of that place. Permission was refused.

The matter of water supply to vessels in port was discussed. All the vessels have been using fresh water free of charge. This was bringing in nothing to the Government. Minister King wanted to know if salt water could not be used to wash the decks of the respective vessels. It was brought out in the discussion that the water used for drinking purposes has been taken free of charge, where before the cholera epidemic a fee was charged.

An application from Mrs. S. J. Hutchinson to go to Molokai to reside was denied by the Board. Another from Mrs. Hutchinson to the effect that she be allowed to visit the place was placed on file for future consideration.

Health Inspector Reynolds reported that passengers for the other islands had evaded having their baggage fumigated. He wanted to know if it was necessary to keep up the fumigating operations. It was voted that all restrictions on travel be removed. This means no more permits for passengers and no fumigation. In other words, the port is as it was before the beginning of the cholera epidemic.

Several claims for damages through the regulations of the Board of Health were denied.

Dr. Emerson reported for the committee appointed to look into the matter of houses overhanging the banks on Nuuanu stream. It was decided that these houses be allowed to be tenanted provided the pipes in the parts overhanging the river be cut off, the drains be made to flow into cesspools and that proper water closets be built.

The following letter was received from Medical Inspector Wayson:

By your directions I have examined the premises now being filled in by the dredger and I find the material used is mostly or wholly made up of black sand with some iron ore shells. The sand is clean and odorless and I see no reason why any disease should arise from the material now used; nor any discomfort given the inhabitants around the place. At the present time it is impossible to put the houses around the place in good sanitary condition, due to the fact that they are built over mud flats and stagnant pools of water, where cesspools and vaults cannot be made deep enough to be of any use. When the place is properly filled in the houses can be put in fairly good sanitary condition.

## COURT NEWS.

A. M. Beattie, one of the defendants in the suit of Campbell, Marshall & Co., has filed an answer denying allegation and offers as a defense to plaintiffs' action payment of any and all sums which have at any time been justly due plaintiffs from defendant.

Mary H. S. Carter files answer to instructions regarding division of her late husband's share in the estate of H. A. P. Carter. She claims on averment and showing made in said bill she is entitled to one-third part of one-sixth of the residuary personal estate of the late H. A. P. Carter and to a life interest in a one-third part of one-sixth of the residuary real estate in the same manner as if Charles L. Carter had been seized of said one-sixth and died intestate.

Patrick McNerny, bankrupt, asks for discharge on the ground that it is six months past since he filed petition in bankruptcy and on the day set for presenting claims and election of assignee none was appointed. The Court has set November 18th for hearing petition for discharge.

The Waimanalo case was heard by Chief Justice Judd. Justice Frear and Judge Cooper, sitting for Justice Bickerton. The case occupied the entire day.

Katsunato, manager of the Pacific Trading Company, has been declared a bankrupt. In the inventory of the place, the only cash mentioned was \$2.50.

M. R. Colburn petitions for a discharge from bankruptcy, and November 18th is set for hearing.

The case of Oftergelt minors vs. Stevens was before Judge Cooper today. This is a case in which defendants entered into an agreement to sell certain real estate, which he afterward sold under the name of Stephens to his son J. L. Stevens, Jr. Judge Cooper decided that the transfer of the property by the father to the son was illegal.

## The Road Jury Meets.

The road jury selected to inquire into the necessity for a new road to run from Nuuanu to Liliha between the property of W. O. Smith and that of Mrs. T. H. Hobron met at 1 o'clock Wednesday to consider. The jury was appointed upon the request of C. Bolte and forty-one other property owners in that vicinity. It was the unanimous opinion of the jury that the road be not cut through at this time.

In conversation with several members of the jury the opinion was brought out that while the members were highly in favor of road improvements it was not considered advisable or necessary to do more than widen some of the present narrow thoroughfares and keep those most used in order. The finances of the Government will not warrant incurring any unnecessary expense in this respect.

## HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

SOME READING THAT WILL PROVE INTERESTING TO YOUNG MOTHERS HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE DISEASE.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all dealers. BARNES, SMITH & Co., agents for H. L.

## THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

## Chief Hunt Talks About Appliances.

## TO WORK IN EIGHTEEN SECONDS.

Not an Easy Job is a Fireman's—Long Hours and a Little Liberty—Fire-quent Drilling Makes Good Firemen—An Old Building to Live In.

James Hunt has not collected all of his avardopis since he was appointed Chief of the Honolulu Fire Department; he took a good portion of it with him when he went into the service. "The boys in the service do not have time to collect fat," he remarked.



J. H. HUNT, CHIEF HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT.

yesterday, "and when you see them around the fire house on King street watching the antics of the two little monks or sitting in the shade of the veranda opposite the house on Union street, you may depend upon it they are simply taking a breathing spell. A fireman's life is not all beer and skittles here, even if we don't have many fires." And then Chief Hunt pushed a cracker box toward the ADVERTISER man and invited him to make himself comfortable while he put the men through a bed drill. Every mother's son of the "fire extinguishers" was ordered to retire, and the lot scrambled upstairs just the same as if they wanted a nap real bad and were glad of the chance to get it. As soon as they were dispersed and under the covers and the mosquito nets pulled down and tucked around them the chief inspected the dormitory and found the men playing possum just as naturally as a boy who has come in late and wants to let his mother think he has been asleep for hours and hours.

Then the chief gave the alarm and like bees that have been disturbed the men were on the floor and getting in to their clothes; the horses backed up toward the engine and cart, and the automatic harness dropped over their backs. As if charged with electricity the men moved toward the nickle-plated sliding poles and went down through the openings in the floor almost on top of each other and then took their places on the cart; the driver was in his seat on the engine, and the doors flew open for him to drive the team out. From the time the gear struck until the doors were opened just fifteen seconds elapsed.

As soon as the chief got control of his breath he asked the reporter to have one with him, meaning a drill, but the invitation was declined.

"We have one of these drills three times a week," said the Chief, "and I find them beneficial in more ways than one; it is a custom in the United States and we follow it here. Sometimes I give the boys a chance to show their speed when they don't know it is coming; that is, when they are really in bed and asleep. On these drills the difference in time is about five seconds; that is, it takes that much longer when the men are not expecting it." And then the corpulent Chief heaved a full-sized sigh that seemed like a rush of wind coming down a canyon in the Sierras.

"Did you notice that there are three sliding poles in the building?" he asked. "Well, they were not put in there so much on account of necessity as to fill up the holes which Father Time punched in the floor with his scythe." And then came another sigh that made the reporter's neckle wriggle in the wind. "What we want," he continued, "is a new building, something that will be a credit to the city and a suitable place for housing the men and the engines. This place is thirty years old and used to be a place for storing salt by James Dowsett. Look around you and if you can find a board that you cannot stick your finger through I will chalk it and put it away as a souvenir. Just look around again and see the character of the appliances we have. They're as right as can be, and too good for the building. Throw your electric blues on that harness and the arrangement for getting it on the horses; there's nothing antique about it, is there? Nothing that would lead you to believe it were used by the ancients, is there? Then look at this Eastman holder. Say! When I first went into the fire department it used to take four of us to hold a pipe. With this arrangement one man can hold it and direct it anywhere, provide the stream is not above 120 pounds pressure." The chief was so interested in explaining the working of this contrivance that he put the wrong end of his cigar in his mouth. "That makes me hot!" he remarked after he was

through spitting out the ashes; "but here's something that I am especially proud of; it's called the deluge, and when you learn what it will do you will make up your mind that the man who christened it knew his business."

"This hose, you will notice it, is a regular three and a half inch cotton affair, is connected with a tee so that two engines can pump a stream at one time, and the water is forced through the tee into the hose and out of this pipe. The size of the stream when it spreads out is about the size of Nuuanu stream after a heavy rain storm. That's the reason it is called a deluge. We use it in flooding a building, or it can be used when there is a fire smoldering in a cellar. There is another appliance that will win your admiration; it is called the ball nozzle, and by it we get three actions. For instance, if you happen to be in a room where the fire is burning on three sides of you and you wish spread, more than force, just turn this crank so, and a large elegant spray that reminds you of a lawn sprinkler is the result. On the other hand, you want a straight, strong stream, reverse the crank and you have it. Now, suppose circumstances are such that you don't know just what sort of stream of needed, shut it off like this," turning the crank around again, "and it does not make any difference what the pressure is, you can go into a room with the pipe and not spill a drop of water."

The reporter agreed with him. "What do the men do when they are not drilling? Oh, they stay around the house and engage in any sort of quiet pleasure they wish. They have twelve hours' liberty three times a month when they earn it by good behavior; when they 'step over the trace,' as we say in the classics, they don't get their holiday, but stay inside and play checkers or read the War Cry, whichever they prefer. There is always work to be done and until it is done they do not get away."

So far as the comfort of the men is concerned the quarters at No. 2 Engine House are not what they should be; the building is so old that it is falling to pieces. There is scarcely a pane of glass or a sash in the place. The roof is going as fast as it can, and if the men have to occupy it another year there will have to be an item in the appropriation for umbrellas and rubber blankets. The Government owns a lot at the corner of B-retnia and Fort which will some day be occupied by a stone fire house, but not until the legislature will vote the \$30,000 necessary for its construction. The present building would not win the admiration of any one, not even a Siwash Indian.

Walter Bromley, the engineer, usually allows himself twelve seconds to get from the bed to the engine; the other six seconds he puts in figuring out electrical devices, and every one he has worked out has proved a success.

## Food Tablets.

In spite of the fact that alleged experiments with concentrated food casts doubt upon its practical utility, a scientist connected with the University of Chicago says that the time is soon coming when hot water and food tablets will be the sole accoutrements of a kitchen. He says the essential food elements of a 1200-pound steer can be got into an ordinary pill box. One of his tablets, the size of a pea, makes a large bowl of soup. A ration case of his planning, which weighed eight ounces, contained the following supply: Three tablets of concentrated soups, equal to three quarts; four tablets of beef, equal to six pounds; one tablet milk, equal to one pint; two tablets wheaten grits, equal to two pounds; one tablet egg food, equal to twelve eggs.

## Nice and Cheap.

People who find it hard work to enjoy the uncanny sounds emitted by the phonograph, will be interested in knowing that the celebrated electrician, Dr. Berliner, has invented a louder voiced talking machine that can talk or sing so as to be heard all over an ordinary sized house.

The gramophone is the name of the new instrument, and it is said to be so simple in contrivance that the complete apparatus will cost only \$18, and a smaller edition for children will be sold at \$5.—Ex.

"People think it is tough when they have to pay thirty-five or forty cents a pound for steak, but it is a great deal tougher when they pay only fifteen."

## Planters, Attention!

We keep in stock, for the supplying of short notice requirements, a small stock of each brand

## CALIFORNIA

FERTILIZER WORKS FERTILIZERS.

(J. E. MILLER, Manager.)

We have on hand today a quantity of the

## DIAMOND A and

"HIGH GRADE" Fertilizers

Send in your orders,

C. BREWER & CO., (LTD.)

Agents California Fertilizer Works.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

SHIPPERS will Please Take Notice that the

Bark HOLLISWOOD

Will Leave New York for this port on or about SEPTEMBER 30th.

For further information apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Killy street, Boston, Mass.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu, Agents.

## Has Any-Body Found In Honolulu

A place where they employ better workmen than we do? Or where the cost of repairing furniture is so reasonable? Has anybody ever had any work done by us that was not SATISFACTORY BOTH IN PRICE AND WORKMANSHIP?

There is but one answer,

## NO!

And yet we are doing better work today than ever. We are not only

## REPAIRERS

BUT

## Manufacturers

OF

## Furniture.

Think it over, you may have something in the house that needs touching up; if you think it will cost you a dollar, the chances are it will only cost you half that amount. Try it and see.

## HOPP &amp; CO.,

Furniture Dealers,  
CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

## CREPE

AND

Tissue Paper

Flower Materials, New Mouldings,

## Sheet: Pictures,

at

KingBro's

HOTEL STREET.

WINDOW POLES, Artist's Supplies, ETC., ETC., JUST IN

at

KingBro's

HOTEL STREET.

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We keep in stock, for the supplying of short notice requirements, a small stock of each brand

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C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu, Agents.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE, LIMITED, Importers Hardware

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Partial list per Amy Turner of Goods just received from New York.

## Wheel Barrows,

Road Scrapers, Ox Bows, Hoe Handles, Barbed Wire, Asbestos Cement,

## MATTOCKS,

Feed Cutters, Lawn Mowers, Forges, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Machinists' Drill, Vises,

## Charcoal Irons,

Refrigerators,

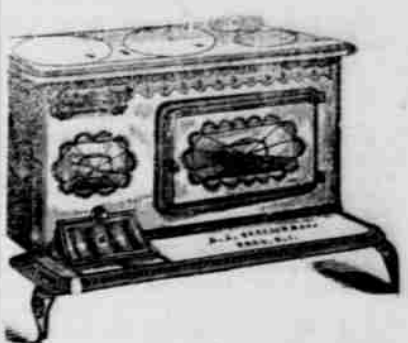
## FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE, LD.

IMPORTERS, Hardware and General Merchandise.

## JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



## Steel and Iron Ranges,

STOVES AND FIXTURES,

## Housekeeping Goods,

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Agate Ware, Rubber Hose,

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## PLUMBING,

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.

## DIAMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

## NOTICE

Wilder's Steamship Co.,

(LIMITED.)

## CHANGE IN SAILING.

The Steamer "KINAU" will sail at to a m., instead of at 2 p. m. as formerly.

No freight received after 8 a. m. on day of sailing.

The Steamer "CLAUDINE" will touch at Lahaina every trip in the future, up and down.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.



UULA SHEEP STATION COMPANY  
the April 20, 1906. 1068-1